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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF THREAT

THE PROTECTIONIST HINTS that a tariff meant to fill an empty market-basket may really mean the emptying of a full dinner-pail have been quite openly and definitely answered by the Democrats. The plan, as first announced by Chairman Underwood and later set forth in some detail by Secretary Redfield, is that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is to be called in to find out the facts of the case whenever producers make the change of tariff rates an excuse for reducing wages. Then, says Senator John Sharp Williams, if any manufacturers agree together to close their shops or reduce their wages, let them beware of prosecution under the Sherman Law. This "Haman gallows of very practical type," as the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.) calls it, delights the more radical Democratic press, and appears to independent middle-of-the-road observers, like the New York *Evening Post* and the Springfield *Republican*, as an application of the doctrine of "pitiless publicity," to which honest manufacturers can not reasonably object. Republican editors, however, find in this warning a Democratic confession that their tariff will hurt business. And such inquisition into the affairs of private concerns is denounced in round terms by papers of varying allegiance, notably the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), Baltimore *American* (Rep.), New York *Press* (Prog.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Sun* (Ind.), and Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.).

The suggestion which thus renews the interest in the tariff battle was made by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on May 8, when his bill passed the House after a month's consideration by a vote of 281 to 139. As reported in *The Congressional Record*, Mr. Underwood said, in reply to a Republican argument for a tariff board:

"More than that, Mr. Speaker, we have established a Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that goes far beyond anything that these gentlemen desire to obtain in their tariff board, and it is well for the country to know it. It not only has the power to investigate the question of cost either here or abroad, the amount of imports and exports and American consumption, but when a great manufacturing institution is ready to threaten its laborers with a reduction of wages because they say there has been adverse action and legislation in Congress, or to reflect on the action of the Government of the United States, that bureau has the power to walk into their offices and ascertain whether there is real reason for their cutting the rates of wages of their labor or whether it is merely a selfish attempt to put money in their own pockets.

"The statement has been made that this Tariff Bill will act on labor and affect the wages of laboring men. I give you notice now that when the men from whom you bring that message endeavor to grind labor in the interest of Republican politics there is a bureau of this Government that is going to ascertain the reason why."

What is there to complain of in this? asks the New York *World* (Dem.):

"Manufacturers who protest against any changes in the tariff should be the first to welcome the opportunity to prove to the proper Government officials that their grievances are justified. If they are not justified, certainly the public has a right to know it when a campaign for lower wages is set on foot by special interests that have resisted an equitable system of taxation.

"Manufacturing industries and interests that for many years have frequented Congressional committee rooms and maintained lobbies in Washington to secure the legislation they wanted can have no honest objection to showing how and when they are hurt by tariff revision. If they attempt to deceive the country by dishonest clamor against acts of Congress and to rob their workmen by reducing wages on false pretenses, they deserve to be exposed."

Nor has criticism moved Mr. Underwood. "When a manufacturer says he is cutting wages because of tariff reductions," he explains, "we want to know if he is telling the truth."

"If he is not, and he is simply punishing labor, then the facts should be made public. If he is telling the truth, we want to know it. If we have made a mistake in any particular instance, we are not afraid to acknowledge it and correct it."

This is definite enough, but the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) notes that there is nothing equivocal about the manufacturers' "answer to the threat, so-called." Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman, general secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, makes this typical statement:

"No factories will be closed unless manufacturers can not make money, and as far as an investigation is concerned, I know that every manufacturer in the United States would welcome the most searching inquiry. . . . . .

"We are connected with every producing industry in the United States, and I do not know of one single producer or manufacturer who wants to curtail employment or shut down his factory. To-day I met some of the largest manufacturers in the textile trade and they told me that they are operating on a 4

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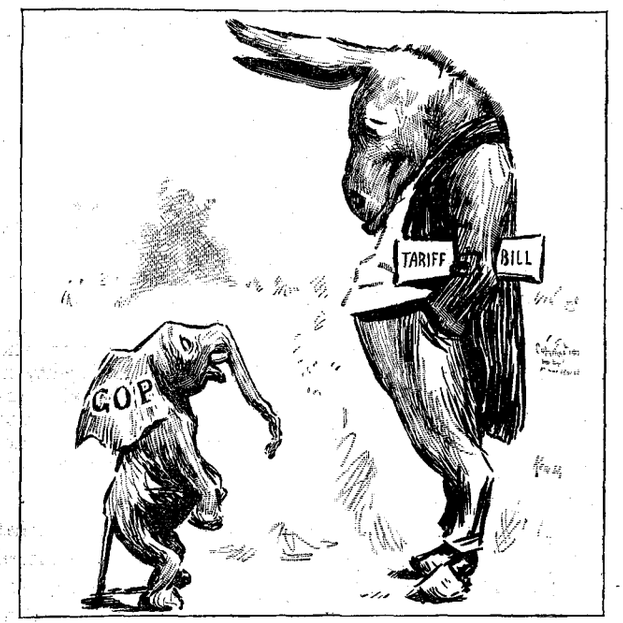
per cent. basis. Certainly you would not expect a producer to do business for a smaller profit. It is simply a question with producers and manufacturers whether they can make money or not. They are not running their business for philanthropic purposes, whether it be by the instructions of Mr. Underwood or Mr. Wilson."

The Underwood threat seems to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) to be "a confession that the free-traders realize im-



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"THERE'LL BE NOTHING LEFT OF YOU IF MY TARIFF BILL IS A SUCCESS."

—Kemble in the New York *Evening Sun*.

pending losses to business under the operation of their law." Glancing at the political aspects of the proposition, the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) remarks:

"The absurdity of the idea that the manufacturers of the country would deliberately plan to injure and ruin business, that they would cut wages and bring on a labor war, simply to injure the Democratic party in the next Congressional campaign does not appear to have impinged the exalted and lack-humor consciousnesses of these new lawmakers of ours, but it is very apparent to any one not blinded by fanatical partizanship or engaged in the blind worship of a theory."

Evidence that the Democratic leaders are acting under no sudden impulse, but rather in accordance with carefully laid plans, is seen by the press in the understanding that the House will appropriate any sums necessary to meet the expense of investigations, in the action already taken to inquire into conditions in the pottery industry, and in what Secretary Redfield told the National Association of Employing Lithographers in Washington last week. The Secretary of Commerce, it happened, had seen a circular sent out by the lithographers saying that the new tariff might mean longer hours, less pay, and fewer jobs in their business. Inspired, perhaps, by this, he gave a definite idea of what manufacturers might expect if they started wage-cutting. As quoted in the dispatches, he said in part:

"As the reduction of wages has direct social effects, and as the public has the right to efficiency in its factory servants, the Department has undertaken to find out whether the facts do or do not justify the threatened reductions. . . . . .

"Operating with bad equipment, with unscientific treatment of material, with antiquated methods, in poor locations, with insufficient capital, and generally ineffective management, will not be esteemed a satisfactory reason for reducing wages."

After explaining how complete are the facilities of his Department for carrying on such investigations, the Secretary went on to tell his hearers "candidly, as a brother business man, some of the things to which we should look if we had to ask you for information." First:

"We should probably not accept as conclusive a statement of the amount of wages paid as compared with the total cost of the goods or the total selling price. . . . We should have to examine into all classes of labor and into the various operations to see whether and how far any of them were capable of improvement or whether and how far any of them were in any one particular plant on a better basis than in another.'"

Then, too, it might be necessary

"to discuss with people the furnishing of materials and apparatus, as to whether they found objection to the use of the best equipment, and the most economical materials; and certainly the sciences of chemistry and the mechanics as well as that of accountancy would all come into play."

Secretary Redfield's plan commends itself to the Newark *News* as "of much value." "If carried out it will go very far toward clarifying the wage situation in the hitherto protected industries, and may easily rid the air of much of the vaporous nonsense that has kept the whole question of the tariff befogged."

But according to a number of statements from prominent manufacturers collected by the New York *Sun*, Mr. Redfield's ideas find little favor with those most immediately concerned. We quote, for instance, what Mr. James T. Hoile, of the Manufacturers' Association, has to say:

"The people of the United States have not yet concluded to submit to the rulings of czars and martinets.

"When the employer is deprived of the right to say what he will agree to pay for the production of any article, and when the employee is deprived of the privilege of demanding what he pleases for his labor, then the employer will have no contracts to offer his employee and the employee will not be required to put a price on his labor. In other words, mills, factories, and plants will have to shut down.

"If one-half that has come to me from manufacturers concerning the outlook under the new tariff law be true, I don't think it will be necessary for the Government to hire expert accountants and economists to figure out what our profits should be. There won't be any profits to figure on."

IT LOOKS A LITTLE ROUGH FOR HIM.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

On its editorial page, *The Sun* declares that the plan of Messrs. Underwood and Redfield "opens a vista of appalling consequences in the way of interference, inquisition, surveillance, official blacklisting, coercion, constant harassment, probable litigation in the courts, and ruinous discouragement to the complex mechanism of business as now constituted."

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THE INCOME TAX UNDER FIRE

THE Democratic income-tax plan, now before the Senate as part of the Tariff Bill, has for weeks been attacked by a large portion of the press as a remarkable example of how the right thing can be done in the wrong way. The taxation of incomes is an eminently fair method of collecting revenue, many editors believe, tho the New York *Sun* and several of its contemporaries object to its use save as an emergency measure. The chief points of criticism in the present plan are the "undemocratic" $4,000 exemption, the provisions that seem to let off lightly the incomes received from corporation bonds, the taxation of the incomes of insurance companies, the administrative features, especially the "collection at source of income," and the "obscure and contradictory" language of the bill. For it seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that the various provisions "are involved in prolix and ambiguous sentences from which it is difficult to decipher the exact intent in many places, and the more clearly the sense is made out, the more the defects are disclosed." Some phraseological changes were made in the income-tax section of the Underwood Bill before its passage in the House, and certain criticisms were answered by two committee amendments exempting from taxation the incomes of mutual-benefit cemetery companies and the incomes received by the insured from payments upon life-insurance policies. The host of changes suggested while the bill was before the House lead many editors to hope for a general overhauling by the Senate. Yet the income-tax plan has been looked upon by its creator and called good. Mr. Cordell Hull, of the House Ways and Means Committee, who framed the income-tax section of the Underwood Bill, and defended it on the floor of the House, is confident of its "workability." He says:

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HE FRAMED THE INCOME TAX.

Cordell Hull, the Tennessee Congressman who drew up the income-tax section of the Underwood Tariff Bill, and defended it in caucus and on the floor of the House. It was finally adopted by the House practically without change.

"The pending measure has been submitted to some of the best expert accountants in the country and to Treasury officials —both of whom are well versed in the operation of the present Corporation Tax Law and former income-tax laws—and each has pronounced the measure entirely practical and workable. I have no doubt as to its successful administration."

Perhaps the most serious objection to the Hull measure from those who insist upon their belief in income taxation lies in the high exemption limit. This, as our readers are doubtless aware, is $4,000. In England, notes the San Francisco *Chronicle*, it is only $750; in Prussia, $225; Austria, $113; Italy, $77.20; and in the Netherlands, $260. But, tho it is admitted that incomes range higher here than abroad, we find that the comparatively high limit does exclude most of us. According to figures submitted with the report of the Ways and Means Committee, the number of people who would pay taxes is something like this:

Four thousand dollars to $5,000, 126,000 persons; $5,000 to $10,000, 178,000; $10,000 to $15,000, 53,000; $15,000 to $20,000, 24,500; $20,000 to $25,000, 10,500; $25,000 to $50,000, 21,000; $50,000 to $100,000, 8,500; $100,000 to $250,000, 2,500; $250,000 to $500,000, 550; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 520; over $1,000,000, 100.

That is, as the New York *Sun* observes:

"The number of persons to be affected by the income tax as its provisions now stand is estimated officially at about 425,000.

"The amount of revenue to be produced by the income tax as its provisions now stand is estimated officially at about $70,000,000.

"The income-taxed part of the population, therefore, is about one person out of every 225 persons."

This is not a very "democratic" measure for Democrats to enact, say opposition papers. It "smacks of class legislation." And even the friendly New York *Evening Post* sees dangers in it, remarking:

"The principle ought to be that those should be exempt who must exercise great frugality in providing themselves with the necessaries of a simple life, and that all others should pay something even tho it might be very little."

The Republican suggestion that the $4,000 limit was a "practical consideration" was frankly and rather naively admitted by Congressman Palmer on the floor of the House. He said:

"If we taxed all incomes of more than $1,000 we would be turned out of power at the very first election after the tax collectors called at the houses of the voters. Now it is generally admitted that this is a just system of taxation and one needed in this country to place upon the rich their proper proportion of the burden of government. Therefore the party first writing such a law on the statute-books should see to it that there is nothing in the tax that will destroy its popularity and turn a majority of the people of the country against it. . . . The $4,000 exemption was fixt on the assumption that it takes that amount of money to maintain an American family according to the American standard and send the children through college. There are, of course, different standards of living, but our purpose was to pick out a high standard."

Since the income-tax plan drawn up by Mr. Hull specifically exempts from taxation "fraternal, beneficiary, and other associations operating for mutual protection and benefit, and paying no part of their net income to any stockholder or individual," the mutual life-insurance companies do not think it fair that they should pay a tax on their net incomes. The president of one of the great insurance companies has sent to each of its 750,000 policy-holders a letter urging him to write a protest to his Congressman and Senators. The letter concludes by saying that if Congress hears this protest distinctly "there is every reason to hope that the bill will be amended so as to protect you from a tax you ought not to pay for reasons stated in the bill itself, viz.—your income is not $4,000—or if it is you are otherwise taxed; in your capacity as an insurant you do not operate for profit." These arguments seem quite convincing to a large portion of the press, irrespective of party affiliations, and we find vigorous demands for exemption of the mutual companies

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in the editorial columns of the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), *Press* (Prog.), *Evening Mail* (Prog.), and *Telegraph* (Dem.). And the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) points out that

"'net income' for a year means to a life-insurance mutual company only so much additional marginal protection for the policy-holders. In the common sense of the term such a company has no 'net income.' What is taken away by taxation lessens protection, not profits to be divided and spent."

On this point Representative Hull, in reply to the many communications he has received, has seen fit to issue a public

TOUCHING HIS POCKET NERVE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

statement which the Springfield *Republican* feels will "receive general approval by the country." He says in part:

"Some of the large companies which have amassed in the neighborhood of half a billion dollars in assets and which derive large profits annually from savings in expenses, from savings in mortality, and from exceptional earnings in addition to the amounts received from premium payments, are seeking to have these net profits in bulk exempted from the proposed nominal tax of 1 per cent. per annum. . . . No one can question the justice of a nominal tax upon these classes of accumulated profits, which are in excess of current needs. Of course the companies can blend the earnings I have described with premium overcharges, and then insist that no tax should be laid. . . . My judgment is that the accumulations of these companies, which arise from savings in expenses, savings in mortality, savings from lapses and surrenders, and profits from excess interest earnings, when considered in the aggregate, are clearly of such a character as to merit the payment of the proposed tax."

Another source of inequality in collection of this income tax is seen by several newspaper critics in the complication of the tax upon the net earnings of corporations with the personal income tax. The former takes the place of the latter, and it is the opinion of Republican Senators, as gathered by the New York *Tribune*, that

"As Mr. Rockefeller and most of the men whose incomes run into the millions derive their incomes entirely from the corporations in which they are interested, their tax will practically be 1 per cent., whether their incomes run into seven figures or not. Some of the large fortunes are derived from real estate, held individually. In this event, they will be subject to the graduated tax, but, it is pointed out, it would be a very easy matter to incorporate such holdings, in which event the 1 per cent. rate would prevail, and would render the income immune from the graduated tax.

"The Senators hold, therefore, that, as framed by the Democrats, the bill will impose relatively a much lighter burden on the men of great wealth than on the men of moderate resources."

Then there is another point cited by the New York *Journal of Commerce* for the attention of the Senatorial debaters:

"Where bondholders have their interest rate guaranteed, without deduction on account of any tax, they would not be reached at all by the tax upon income from this source; but the corporation guaranteeing the interest would not be permitted to deduct it from its own payment, and it would come out of what would otherwise go for dividends upon shares, throwing an additional burden upon stockholders."

Or, to put it concretely, Mr. Andrew Carnegie's fortune consists largely of first-mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, which, according to the New York *Evening Post*, were issued with a guaranty against all taxation of any sort. That means, as several editors see it, that the 115,000 stockholders of the Steel Corporation, some comparatively poor men owning only a few shares, will pay "a taxed tax" on the money they owe Mr. Carnegie, while the millionaire "has paid no tax on his net income."

Mr. Hull answers this objection by remarking that

"If the corporation enters into a private agreement with the individual holder to pay his tax gratis, this is of no concern to the Government. They can settle that among themselves."

GOV. SULZER'S FIGHT ON TAMMANY

THE EYES of the country are turned toward New York to watch Governor Sulzer's campaign for direct primaries —not for interest in an issue merely local, but because of the greater question, whether the Democratic party is coming to the point of finding Charles F. Murphy's usefulness as a boss at an end. When the legislature at Albany on May 1 defeated Governor Sulzer's bill for a State-wide direct-primary system, the Governor at once served notice that he would summon it in extra session, which he has called for June 16. He promised in the meantime to stump the State in an effort to arouse public sentiment in favor of direct primaries, and in the view of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) his cause is boomed by the "extraordinary array of names" he has placed on his committees. "Prominent men of all parties appear in the lists," adds the *Republican*, including Messrs. Roosevelt, Odell, Hearst, Pulitzer, Perkins, Mitchel, and Conners, and it wonders if it can be that the Murphy-Barnes combination is facing an uprising destined to crush it. It points out, also, that Governor Sulzer's position is notably strengthened by President Wilson's appointment of John Purroy Mitchel as Collector of the Port of New York, with Senator O'Gorman's approval, and maintains that inasmuch as Mr. Murphy is the chief obstacle to a direct-primary law of the sort desired, it is felt that the appointment of an anti-Tammany Democrat to the collectorship "fixes the Federal Administration's position in the coming contest."

Whether Governor Sulzer will succeed where Governor Hughes failed is problematical to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Ind. Dem.), which recalls that genuine direct-primaries legislation, promised by all three of New York's parties, has been defeated by Republican and Democratic legislatures alike; and, mindful of Governor Sulzer's threats of reprisal, it adds: "Governor Hughes undertook to defeat for reelection recalcitrant legislators of his own party, but, in spite of his efforts, the opposition, by banding Democrats and Republicans together, always succeeded in mustering a majority." The contrary opinion is held by the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which says that in his direct-primary campaign the New York Governor "is smart enough to see the light and brave enough to follow it." He

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moves against the Tammany machine, to which the national Administration is also known to be hostile, realizing that the people, whether of New York, New Jersey, or Indiana, "are no longer willing to have their affairs directed by the Murphys, the Jim Smiths, and the Crawford Fairbankses." *The News* does not doubt for a moment that the people will answer Governor Sulzer's call for a direct-primary law, and sees little future for Murphy, who "has lost control of the State, is without power in national politics, and is likely to be beaten in the approaching city election."

Nearer home, the New York *World* (Dem.) pictures Murphy as having the national Administration against him, its single senatorial representative indifferent to his commands, a Governor openly defiant and seemingly intent on constructing a rival machine, the assembly districts of the independent Bronx county organizing a revolt, and rumblings of discontent in at least nine of the Brooklyn districts. As an expression of the Governor's "open defiance" may be cited his speech before fifty-one of the sixty Democratic chairmen, in which he said:

"If we fail in this fight it will be due to the fact that I do not realize what the Constitution says concerning the agencies of the executive. All of that power, all that is honest, and all good agencies will be used by me from now henceforth to defeat and to crush the Democrats who would make the Democratic party of New York the laughing-stock of the people; who would make the Democratic party of New York a political hypocrite and a political failure. . . . If any Democrat is against me in my determination to keep Democratic faith, I must, of necessity, be against him. It is all very simple to me. If any Democrat in this State is against the Democratic State platform, that man is no Democrat; and as the Democratic Governor of the State I shall do everything in my power to drive that recreant Democrat out of the Democratic party."

On the stand of the legislature the New York *Press* (Prog.) observes that political rumor begins to whisper rather loudly that in the special session to act on direct primaries Governor Sulzer will have control of the Assembly, and it adds:

"It is even hinted that already he has had assurances from numerous senators previously voting against him that next time they would be with him."

But "bluster and browbeating" are attributed to the Governor by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says that "the trouble with William Sulzer is that he is not a big enough man for the job he has undertaken" as Governor and as leader of his victorious party in the State. Recalling his origin and training as an East Side henchman of Tammany in days when it was no better than it is now, *The Journal of Commerce* notes that while Mr. Sulzer was in the legislature "he was as subservient to the machine as those whom he now denounces for fidelity to the power that put them where they are" and which virtually put him in Congress and opened the way to his present position. Yet—

"He has been declaring his independence ever since he was elected Governor, but he has not consistently maintained it in his conduct. He is new to the rôle of champion of high principle and official integrity, and it does not fit gracefully. He seems to be playing a part to which he did not take naturally in his early days and to which he has not been trained and disciplined. He lacks restraint and self-control. He is voluble and self-asserting, but has not the aspect of command or the force of mastery. While he is putting his followers or those who should be his followers to a test of their fidelity, he is undergoing a test of his powers of leadership, and it does not appear to be turning out well. We fear he has assumed a part to which he does not measure up."

Furthermore, in the view of this paper, "there is nothing in this campaign that looks like a spontaneous 'uprising' of popular sentiment, but much that looks like a strenuous effort to work up the factitious appearance of a demand," while the New York *Sun* gives its attention to the forces that constitute Governor Sulzer's battle line in his fight with the legislature. First, and most considerable, *The Sun* esteems the up-State contingent, which is the permanent anti-Tammany force in New York. "Slowly and with some lack of enthusiasm," this faction rallies to the Governor, not because they are keen for any primary measure, but because of instinct and tradition to follow any Democrat who is actually fighting Tammany's control in the State. The second regiment in the Albany muster are the followers of Governor Hughes in 1910, who have to a considerable extent joined the Progressive party, tho "the Progressive label is as yet but lightly fixt upon them." The third faction is represented by Shearn and Hopper, and includes "all that has survived of the several Hearst parties" since Mr. Hearst himself returned to the Democratic party. Its activities are in the main controlled by Mr. Hearst, but it

THE GRAVE DIGGER.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

has no political home, "and its actual strength is problematical." *The Sun* concludes:

"What can result from such an alliance it is futile to attempt to predict. Obviously the most natural thing to expect would be the liberation of up-State Democracy, and perhaps the party in the State, from the Tammany control, and possibly the rise of some new leader who could command the sympathy and support of the Washington Administration and build on State and national patronage a rival and commanding organization."

Looking farther ahead than the immediate conflict, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) grants that the States gradually will "embrace the primary principle of making nominations and do away with the old convention system," but puts the question: "What is to become of the platforms, wherein parties have exprest their creeds, so that people may decide between principles as well as between men?" *The Post* adds:

"The United States has been called a government of laws, and not men, but the doing away with conventions will mean that we will become a nation of men rather than of principles. Even tho it may not be intended to carry the primary system to national affairs, platforms must disappear in the States. And when the platforms go, united action by a party in behalf of any given principles will disappear.

"If platforms are to remain, some one must draft them. It can't be done with any pretense of representing the prevailing sentiment, unless the people delegate representatives in a convention to do the work. Evidently there are practical obstacles to the pure democracy that some persons would have us establish. It is even possible that in seeking to give the people full sway the reformers are ending the opportunity for the expression of party opinion at the election."

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DISPOSAL OF A TAFT BEQUEST

THE NEW RULING of the President that fourth-class postmasters who receive more than $180 a year must prove their fitness in an examination brings to mind Mr. Taft's general "blanket" order of October 15, 1912, placing postmasters of this class under the protection of the Civil Service Law, so that upward of 37,000 Republicans were bequeathed

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WHILE OFFICE-SEEKERS ARE STARVING.

Postmaster-General Burleson, on the reader's left, exchanging stories with Secretary McAdoo on the deck of the battle-ship *Wyoming*.

to, or "wished on," the incoming Democratic Administration. It is recalled that Mr. Taft, in making this legacy on going out of office, acted as Mr. Cleveland did when he made way for Mr. McKinley, who found the civil-service regulations so extensive that General Alger, his Secretary of War, could not even appoint his own confidential secretary. But the hungry office-seeker takes small count of the heritage of a new President and his cabinet, and we read the pathetic statement that "only those who understand the terrific pressure brought to bear on each new Postmaster-General," with regard to appointments, can realize the strain that Mr. Burleson has been under. Relief appears with the examination requirement, altho it is remarked in various quarters that the examination may work harder against the Democrats than for them, because the Republican postmasters now in office have the advantage of training and experience. As to Mr. Wilson, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), the new order relieves him from the dilemma of either leaving Republicans to draw salaries for several years or of assuming "the unpopular attitude of the 'spoils system' as against civil-service reform," and it adds that he remains true to the merit system, while the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.) points out that now a man gets his job for ability, irrespective of the fact that he is a Republican or a Democrat, observing:

"It works no hardship on the present Republican incumbents, for if they are as superlatively capable of holding their places as claimed, and as they ought to be after four years' experience, all they have to do is to prove it. On the other hand, it creates no artificial advantage in favor of Democratic office-seekers. If they are so superior as they claim, and can improve the service so much over their Republican predecessors, all they have to do is to demonstrate the fact by attaining the highest rank in the forthcoming competitive examinations."

The examinations may result in the failure of a good many postmasters, the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) expects, and it remarks that "they will be replaced by new men, some of whom will be Democrats. But we do not suppose that even a Republican would say that civil-service reform consisted solely *in fastening Republican office-holders in place*," while to attribute President Wilson's action to politics "requires a mean sort of partizanship" in the view of the Washington *Times* (Prog.), which says, as if addressing the office-seekers:

"As a patronage grab, the thing will prove a sad disappointment to anybody who thinks it will pan out that way. A large proportion of fourth-class post-offices are held by men who could hardly be replaced if they should resign. The cross-roads storekeeper accommodates his patrons and the community by 'keeping post-office'; nobody else could afford to do it or to provide the necessary quarters. Between the thousands of offices which are held in this way, and which nobody will want, and other thousands that are held by men whose experience will make them sure winners in a civil-service examination, the proportion of places that will be shaken down under the Wilson order will be disappointingly small."

After twelve years' famine of jobs, thinks the Dallas *News* (Ind.), "if the Democrats are to be persuaded to take the civil-service reform cure, the pill must be sugar-coated and rather heavily coated at that," for, in the opinion of *The News*, "this Burlesonian contrivance may not, strictly speaking, be orthodox civil-service reform, but it improves the quality of the Taft order." And yet, this paper assumes, "an Administration that has been remarkably candid in the explanation of its purposes will hardly care to deny that a desire to feed a horde of hungry Democrats is one of the motives prompting this modification of Mr. Taft's order." "It can admit the imputation," *The News* holds, and still "somewhat exculpate itself," but the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), making no imputation, asserts that the order "may be bluntly described as a scheme for ousting Republican office-holders and making places for Democratic candidates," and inquires:

"What other class of Government employees placed under the civil-service rules was compelled to pass an examination to re-

PRESIDENT WILSON ORDERS 50,000 POSTMASTERS TO TAKE THE CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

tain positions? There are adequate provisions for getting rid of incompetents under the civil service. If any of the fourth-class postmasters now in office are incompetent they can be identified and removed with much less trouble."

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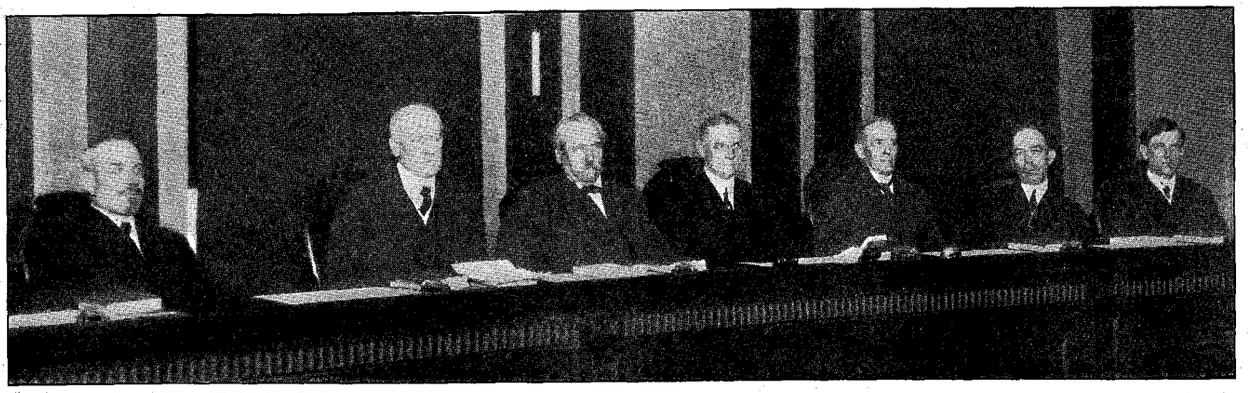

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THE MEN WHO WILL ANSWER THE RAILROADS' PLEA FOR HIGHER RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission as reorganized after the appointment of Commissioner Franklin K. Lane as Secretary of the Interior. From the reader's left to right are seated Commissioners Balthazar H. Meyer, James S. Harlan, Judson C. Clements, Edgar E. Clark (Chairman), Charles A. Prouty, C. C. McChord, John H. Marble. They are now asked to permit the Eastern roads to increase their freight rates 5 per cent.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND OF RATES AND WAGES

TWO YEARS AGO, after protracted hearings, the Interstate Commerce Commission denied the railroads' plea for permission to raise freight rates. Now the Eastern roads think the time has come to try again, and they hope that their request for a little increase of only 5 per cent. will, in view of changed conditions, seem only just and fair to the Commission. Railroad firemen and engineers, it is noted on every hand, have just won wage-increases amounting to about $7,000,000 a year; conductors and trainmen are now demanding something like $17,000,000 more pay annually. So, while the spokesmen for the carriers lay emphasis on the need of cash "to keep the railroads abreast with the growing demand of the business of the country," it seems to *The Wall Street Journal* that the real question is, "Will they be able to use it that way if they get more revenue, or will rates, wages, and supply prices merely resume their seats in the merry-go-round? *The Wall Street Journal* and some other financial authorities do not quite approve of this merry-go-round process, and think the carriers ought not to make their request just now, if it means only a strengthening of their employees' demands, and wage concessions which would take up all the additional revenue brought in by higher rates. But as the lay press see it, the wage situation appears rather to give point to the plea of the railroads. The New York *Tribune* tells why the public should pay the higher rates:

"The public has decreed these higher wages. To save the public the cost and inconvenience of strikes, the railroads have consented to arbitration. Representatives of the public have adjusted the disputes, determining the wages that should be paid, and thus adding many millions to the railroads' expenses."

Then there are other facts which bring such papers as the New York *World* and *Evening Mail*, Philadelphia *Record* and *Public Ledger*, Baltimore *Sun*, and St. Louis *Republic* to the conclusion that there is a certain amount of "justice and common sense" in the application made by the roads, or, at least, that the Commission should "investigate this claim with painstaking care and from all angles." The railroads of the country, observes the apparently friendly St. Louis *Republic*, might have "taken care of themselves in spite of high prices, burdensome legislation, and lowered rates, but when the weather joined its forces against them they were compelled to cry for mercy":

"The winter of 1911–12 . . . was the most severe since 1882, and the most expensive for railway operation throughout the northern part of the country. This winter was followed by a spring whose floods paralyzed railway transportation in the lower Mississippi Valley, destroyed crops which would have furnished a large tonnage, and made much track reconstruction necessary. And then, this spring the floods have desolated regions hitherto considered immune from danger, paralyzed transportation throughout the Mississippi Valley as a whole, and made extensive reconstruction imperative in many States. Meanwhile ties cost more than ever; steel rails have been breaking, and must be so manufactured as to cost more; State legislatures are requiring electric headlights, automatic signals, and larger crews; and every labor dispute results—as it should—in higher wages for railroad men. . . . . .

"These physical disasters put the agonizing twist on the railways' need. In view of them they ought to have the 5 per cent. advance in rates they request. *The Republic* believes that the good sense of the American people will approve the request."

Compared with this, the statements issuing from the companies seem rather modest. The roads concerned are the trunk lines operating between New York and Chicago. If their application is approved, the New York *Evening Post* points out, "it will mean a general increase in freight rates, for the New York-Chicago schedules are used as the foundation in all rate-making." The railway executives, says President Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio, in a public statement, "hope to obtain the consent of the Commission for an advance of 5 per cent. on freight of all character, and it is believed that such an advance, if granted, will create little, if any, disturbance in commercial conditions." Mr. Willard continues:

"Since the previous hearing the railroads generally have expended large sums for equipment and additional facilities, and while there has been some response in the way of increased gross revenues, the surplus income, after paying charges and dividends, has been so narrowed as not to encourage the further expenditures required to keep the railroads abreast with the growing demand of the business of the country. . . . . .

"Unless the carriers are enabled to increase their revenue in some manner, and the plan above proposed seems likely to meet with less opposition than any other, their ability—already limited—to provide such additional equipment and facilities as will be necessary to take care of the growing demands of the country will be very seriously impaired."

The fact that since 1910 the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved 66 rate advances in special cases brought before it, as against 60 disapproved and 18 approved in part, seems to the Springfield *Republican* a sign that the Commission will treat fairly the present request of the carriers. The chief task before the railroad heads, thinks the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, "will be to persuade the Commission to grant the general increase without waiting for the

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results of the Government's physical valuation of the roads, a task which will take from three to five years. Other editors and writers declare with significant emphasis that "if the railways come with clean hands" they are likely to succeed. Eastern shippers are said to be preparing to oppose this increase, tho not so vigorously as they did on the previous occasion. One of them refers to the investigation of the New Haven's finances, and remarks:

"Some of the roads are admittedly in need of increased revenues, but the commercial public insists emphatically on being shown that this condition has not been the result of questionable financing or desire on the part of the managers to increase the dividends on their stock without warrant."

At least one important daily, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, does not believe that an advance in railroad rates is the only way in which increased railway expenses can be met. It wonders if increased efficiency in operation and larger profits from bigger business at low rates would not help considerably.

Tho *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), on the other hand, has not the least doubt that the roads are entitled to the rate advance they are requesting, it doubts the expediency of their move. It would be better "to take a resolute stand against further increases in wages." The demands of the conductors and trainmen for a 20 per cent. wage increase has been refused. The railroad managers, says *The Chronicle*, should "persist in the refusal, even if the actual result be a strike." According to this leading organ of railroad finance:

"The roads can not ask for an increase in rates and at the same time refuse this further demand for higher wages, no matter how unreasonable it may be. It must be either one or the other. The public will, we are sure, put up with the inconvenience of a strike, seeing how hard prest the railroads are, if thereby an advance in rates can be avoided; but to ask it to submit to a strike and also to prepare for higher rates at a time when business will be sadly deranged by tariff changes will, we are afraid, be more than the public will be willing to submit to. In such event, too, popular sympathy would be with the striking employees. It would be argued that as the roads had petitioned for better rates, they could well afford to pay these workers higher wages. On the other hand, should the railroads yield to the demand of the conductors and firemen they would gain nothing, even if the Interstate Commerce Commission should, after lengthy hearings and long delay, sanction the proposed increase in rates. The one would simply offset the other, leaving the roads no better off in the end. It is for this reason that we think the move ill-advised at the present time."

If the roads should get the 5 per cent. increase they want, it would add, according to a railroad official quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, over $35,000,000 a year to the revenues of the fifty roads involved. Tho about half of this would accrue to the three big systems, the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Baltimore & Ohio, it is asserted that it is the little roads which most urgently need the additional revenues which would come from higher rates. The rate question, says *The Journal of Commerce* elsewhere, "does not concern merely present income and profit," but "has a direct relation to ability to raise capital and provide for future needs." For, "where the prospect of net earnings is uncertain, there is a risk in railroad investment which demands a high rate upon loans and makes the placing of new stock difficult." "Assuming that the railroads obtain the consent of the Commission and are able to apply the 5 per cent. to not less than 80 per cent. of their freight business," *The Wall Street Journal* figures, "the result will be additional borrowing power to the extent of $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 for the fifty-four Eastern roads, and to the extent of nearly $2,000,000,000 for all the railroads." But if the railroads want to attract investors, advises the Springfield *Republican*, they should stop their cry of "wolf":

"This cry of ruin to railroad corporations unless rates were promptly raised all along the line, so industriously circulated in the past two years by the companies themselves, has done much to arouse distrust of railroad securities among investors. The railroad financiers doubtless have believed it necessary to depict the financial prospects of the carriers in dark colors in order to secure the support of public opinion for their rate program, but the cry has been like a two-edged sword. It is not improbable that as much apprehension over the future of railroad investments among people of property has been caused by the lugubrious outpourings of railroad presidents as by all the attacks from muckrakers and unfriendly law makers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT is hard to recognize a Mexican Government as it flashes by.—*New York Evening Sun.*

ACCORDING to Mr. Underwood's warning to the American manufacturer, if the Tariff Bill smites you, turn the other cheek.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Raleigh *News and Observer*, we suppose, will announce that John Purroy Mitchel has been appointed collector of the left.—*Columbia State.*

DON'T run away with the idea that the express companies have no use for the parcel post. They are giving it as the reason why their taxes should be reduced.—*Cleveland Leader.*

HUERTA'S threat to ignore our envoys unless we recognize his Government looms up as an awful menace to all citizens now hunting the job of envoy to Mexico.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE great problem of maintaining peace by battle-ships is to build enough ships for defense without scaring other folks into building a few more. What's the answer?—*Springfield Republican.*

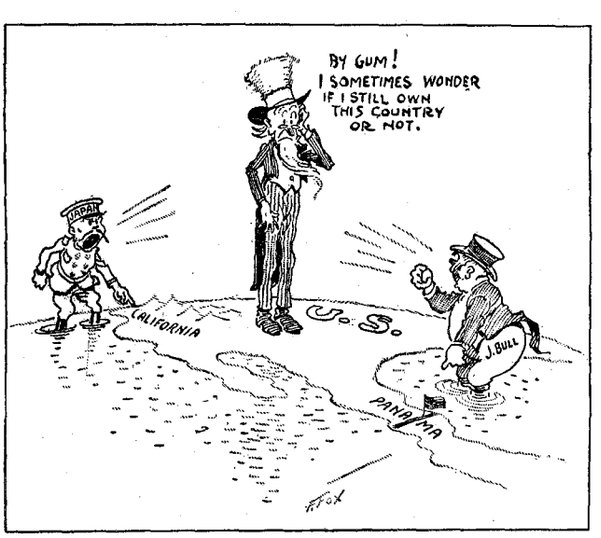
IN being fired from the vice-presidency of the American Peace Society, the venerable Lyman Abbott is paying the penalty of the company that he keeps in the *Outlook* office.—*Boston Herald.*

IN spite of the fact that the militant suffragettes tried to burn Lloyd-George's house, he voted for the Woman Suffrage Bill, again proving, according to Pankhurst standards, his utter lack of principle and good faith.—*New York World.*

WE know it's tough, but California will really have to remain in the United States.—*Atlanta Journal.*

AND the Japanese are still raising strawberries in California! Must this Republic perish?—*New York World.*

LIFE'S little ironies—The skins of 100,000 animals are used each year for the covers of Oxford Bibles.—*New York Telegraph.*



AT TIMES IT WOULD SEEM AS IF HE DIDN'T.
—Fox in the Chicago *Evening Post.*

IT will occasion no great surprize here that the French regard the work of the cubists and the futurists as fine little articles for exportation.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

OF the real situation in Great Britain the public can have no adequate idea. Mrs. Belmont states that Emmeline Pankhurst is the only restraining influence.—*Boston Herald.*

SOMEBODY has been so cruel as to suggest that if Secretary Lane really thinks women make better officials than men he should resign in favor of one of them.—*New York Herald.*

THE English militants seem to be laboring under the delusion that the fire-insurance companies are responsible for the refusal to grant them the ballot.—*New York Evening Sun.*

MR. BURLESON is arranging for the examination of all fourth-class postmasters that were sheltered by the last Taft civil-service order. Put none but Democrats on the examining boards, Albert, and tell them to work fast.—*Houston Post.*

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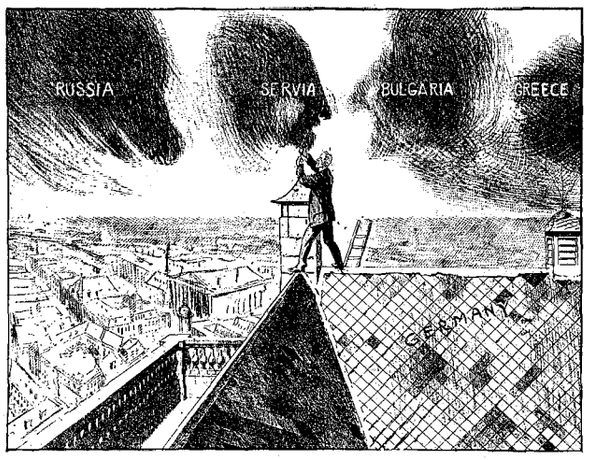
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE ON WAR

THE SON OF A LION must be expected to roar, says the quaint Persian proverb, and the Latin poet had the same idea when he remarked that "fierce eagles do not beget doves." Frederick William, the imperial heir of Germany, has exemplified this truth by his recent book, whose title may be translated "Germany in Arms." According to the Prince, "Germany must always be in arms," an echo of his imperial father's injunction about keeping the powder dry and the saber sharpened. Some may think the author of this work has out-Heroded Herod and out-Williamed William in his advocacy of the sword as the best arbiter in international disputes. The Hague Tribunal is swept aside as a perch of idle chatterers and dreamers, and the Bismarckian "blood and iron" is to rule the world. Strangely enough, at the same time his father, William II., once feared by the nations as "the war lord," has recently laid aside his leonine character. He gives nothing but messages of peace to the nations, and, like *Snug*, the joiner, "will aggravate his voice so that he will roar as gently as any sucking dove, an 'twere a nightingale." It is, in fact, only the ancient spirit of the sire that seems, in a more violent form, to have passed into the son. For "Germany in Arms" is a thoroughly warlike book. It contains some twenty flaming pictures in color, in which scenes of battle and victory to German arms are dramatically portrayed. These pictures cover historic events in which the army and navy of Germany appear to be quite in the ascendent throughout history.



THE GERMAN ARMY INCREASE.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR—"It looks like a good time to put up a few more lightning-rods. —*Amsterdammer.*

The title-page bears, as motto, the Kaiser's famous saying: "The world is not more certainly supported by the shoulders of Atlas than Germany is by her army and navy," while the thesis of his argument he thus expresses:

"Our country is obliged more than any other country to place all its confidence in its armaments. Set in the center of Europe, it is badly protected by its geographic frontiers and is regarded by many nations without affection. Upon the German Empire, therefore, is imposed more emphatically than upon any other people of the earth the sacred duty of watching carefully that its army and its navy be always prepared to meet any attack from the outside. It is only by reliance upon our brave sword that we shall be able to maintain that place in the sunlight which we ought to occupy, and which the world does not seem very willing to accord us."

In his chapter on the royal body-guards of the Empire we read:

"Any one who has taken part, at a review, in a cavalry charge feels that there is nothing in the world more beautiful, and yet the horseman under these circumstances feels that there is something lacking. He feels that he ought to have at the end of this wild charge an enemy to contend with, and the struggle for which we are all being trained, the struggle for life.

"How many times during such a charge have I heard with my ears the appeal of a comrade galloping by my side: 'Donnerwetter! If only this time we were doing something real.' You see there the spirit of the cavalryman. All those who are genuine true soldiers feel in their hearts and say the truth of the axiom, '*Dulce est pro patria mori.*'"

Naturally enough, the book has commanded a wide sale, and will, no doubt, as is intended, do much to stir up the country to favor the big war budget and the increase in the army. Nevertheless, "Aunty Voss," the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the organ of the respectable middle class—altho professedly a liberal organ, does not attach much significance to the publication, treating it as "an unimportant addition to the mass of illustrated literature treating of the German Army, which already floods the country." "The act of the Prince Imperial in lending his hand and his name to such a work is an unfortunate blunder at this moment, when Europe is racked by such political anxiety," remarks the radical *Morgen Post* (Berlin). The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) speaks of this imperial effusion as merely embodying the crude theories of a young lieutenant in the Guards. To quote its words:

IT'S IN THE AIR.

France has a shower of airships. Germany finds the roof falling in. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

"We think it regrettable that at the moment when the Balkan crisis has reached its culminating point and when the conference of ambassadors at London is straining every effort to establish peace, the heir to the throne should come out with a book whose object is the glorification of war. That the Crown Prince, who is thirty years old and full of life, should thrust upon the officers who are his comrades his ideas on the philosophy of existence is nothing at all improper, but that he causes such a book as this to be published at a time when the international situation has become threatening seems to us to constitute an attempt at making a public manifesto which the German people will not endure without strong protestations."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* occupies a peculiar position in German

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journalism. It assumes to be rather a cosmopolitan than a merely national organ. A fierce opposition to the Government and its measures characterizes its utterances. At the same time it sympathizes with France, and shows an evident leaning toward the demands of Alsace-Lorraine. Yet its editor speaks with a good deal of reserve about the literary venture of Prince Frederick William, and tries by subtile innuendo to shift the responsibility upon Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, who is something of a fire-eater himself. The *Tageblatt* remarks:

"Nothing is doubtless more natural than that a young officer should thus speak with enthusiasm and eloquence and quote when he can do so a line of Horace. But this warlike excitement seems to us regrettable when such an officer is the Prince Imperial, and when such utterances, likely to be read by the whole world, are published at a moment when the European horizon is heavy with clouds. The Emperor would not be able to pronounce such words excepting as the mouthpiece of the Chancellor. Has the Prince Imperial the right to deliver them? Will the Chancellor support him in his actions?"

But what conservative paper in Berlin could help throwing bouquets and passing compliments to this "literary soldier boy," as the Socialists style his Imperial Highness. We are not, therefore, surprized to read in *The Post* (Berlin), the organ of the pan-Germanists and the army, the following encomiastic words:

"The Crown Prince has spoken exactly as a future Emperor ought to do, and we hope that the moral and intellectual vigor of the heir to the throne will arrive at complete maturity, and that no foreign influence will be allowed to dwarf it before it reaches its full development. There is no other cause for anxiety so long as we see how deeply rooted are the noble convictions of the Crown Prince."

Still more emphatic is the express approval of the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the Agrarian party:

"Bravo! Everybody who has in his veins a drop of German blood, or a spark of German military enthusiasm in his heart, will applaud the virile words of the heir to the throne."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDIA'S COTTON FIGHT WITH BRITAIN

NOT LESS than $115,000,000 a year is paid by the natives of British India for foreign-made cotton fabrics. India has now determined that this enormous sum shall not go out of the country. She will build her own mills and spin her own cloth. This is bad news for Lancashire, which has hitherto imported raw cotton from India and sent it back to Calcutta and Bombay in printed or plain fabrics of the loom. But times have changed, says Saint Nihal Singh in the *London Magazine*, and "as year by year the smoke curling from the chimneys of Indian cotton-mills increases in volume, it writes the doom of Lancashire against the industrial firmament in characters so black and so bold that he who runs may read the decree of the Fates."

How the cotton-weaving activities of the great Asiatic peninsula have developed is thus summarized:

"An idea of the gigantic strides that the Indian cotton-mill industry has taken can be formed by studying the figures for the last generation. In 1880–81 there were 55 cotton-mills, containing 1,434,364 spindles and 12,739 looms, and giving employment to 46,530 men. Twenty years later the number of spindles and looms had more than trebled. During the next decade progress was made at a still more prodigious pace, and in 1909–10 the number of mills had grown to be 216, with 5,773,824 spindles, 74,585 looms, giving employment to 215,419 persons, and producing 593,206,855 pounds of yarn and 215,360,904 pounds of cloth. During 1911–12 the Indian mills consumed 6,000,000 hundredweight out of the 14,000,000 hundredweight of cotton India had produced during that year.

"The phenomenal growth of the industry has already enabled the Indian cotton magnates almost completely to rout Lancashire out of one large corner of the Indian market. No longer does Manchester ship to Hindustan much of the coarse cloth which the natives annually consume by the million pounds. This demand is now largely met by the Indian power-mills and by the native hand-looms, which employ two and three-quarter millions of men, or really three times as many people, for the wives and children of the weavers work alongside of them."

The favoring of India-made cotton stuffs is a patriotic but not a seditious movement. The sentiment of the Hindu, while warmly urging him to back his fellow countryman in a trade war, is not prompted by animosity against the British raj, says Mr. Singh. To quote his words:

"Hindustan is in no mood to exult. Altho it knows that the goal is yet far distant, it is marching enthusiastically to that end, never lagging a step to gain a brief respite, so consumed is it with the passion to beat Lancashire.

"The all-conquering character of this enthusiasm is best illustrated by the fact that many Indians to-day are preferring to wear comparatively coarse cloth made in their own land, and are even willing to pay more for it than they would be charged for finer fabric made in Lancashire. This sentiment, known as 'Swadeshi'—literally 'Own Country,' meaning the patronage of home products—is actually building a substitute for a high-tariff wall to protect the native mill industry—a rampart invisible to the eye, but none the less effective. It bears not the least impress of sedition, but is purely patriotic, calculated to provide protection for an industry which India, on account of her political impotence, can not vouchsafe it."

WOMAN'S CENTURY IN TURKEY

WE OFTEN HEAR that the twentieth century is to be woman's century. Certainly women's colleges, women's clubs, and women's professional life have raised the gentler sex, as it used to be styled, into great eminence on the stage of life. The ground on which female emancipation has been built is education. The leaders of Turkish thought are beginning to realize this and to discover the power that educated women can possess in serving society and their country. Thus Ahmed Jevdet Bey, writing from Vienna to the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), makes an earnest plea for the education of his Turkish sisters, whose industry and quickness to learn he fully appreciates. They are not the dreaming, useless slaves they used to be, he says, or the "hired animalisms" of the harem and the bazar; they are potentially noble, sensible, and intellectual creatures, that is, if they be properly educated and trained. He believes that they see Turkey's present position more clearly than the men do, and are quite capable of lending a hand to extricate their country from utter ruin. To quote:

"We have all heard that in Europe the same care is given to the education of girls as to that of boys. Here in Vienna, not only is woman the mother of humanity. She is often obliged to fulfil the duties of both father and mother. The men can not alone meet all their own needs; the woman has to work with the man to earn money to supply the family wants. We shall soon feel the same necessity. True, with us village women work in fields as well as men; better, sometimes, as they do in some parts of Europe. But in our cities women have no well-defined work to do, even when they face the need of some remunerative toil. We can claim that those of our women who have received some degree of education do cherish the desire of improvement. Where this desire exists among them, it is keener than that of the men. Mussulman girls and women have a strong desire for mental and moral advance. They recognize the need of the time for mental and moral uplift of their sex. They see this clearly in the lurid light of the calamities that have befallen their country, even where the men are unmoved. They have more feeling, they understand the truth of the situation better."

Turkish women have long been misunderstood in Europe by those who have read only of their dancing and their seraglio life. This writer here vindicates his countrywomen from the charges of inferiority in the following words:

"Certain young women from among us who have received a

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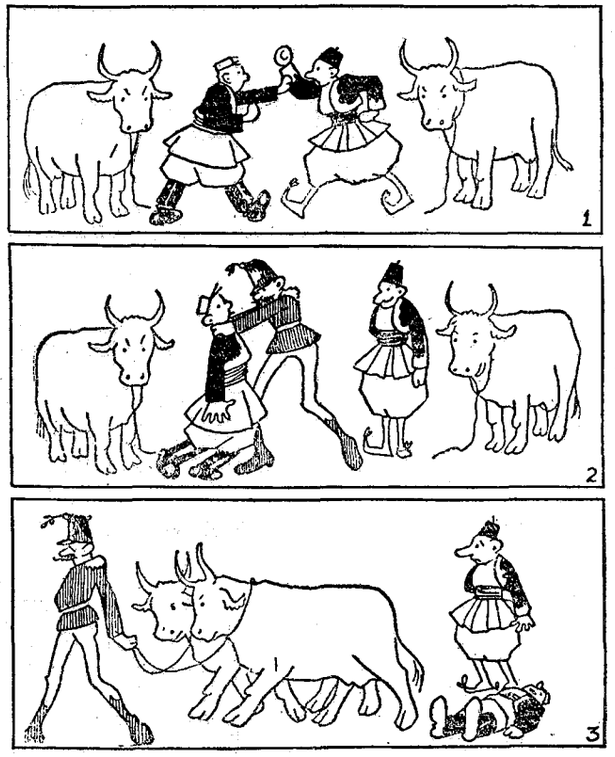
MONTENEGRO'S HOUR OF TRIUMPH

King Nicholas at Cettinje with a captured Turkish flag and the keys of Scutari citadel in his hands.

THE SEAMY SIDE.

Trying to resuscitate a boy dying of starvation in a Scutari street.



Nikita and Albania
Were fighting for the prize,
Then up steps Mr. Austria
And at Nikita flies
And carries off the cattle, to Albania's surprize,
While old Nikita out of breath and *hors de combat* lies.
—*Asino* (Rome).

A FEATHER FOR HIS CAP.

THE VICTOR OF SCUTARI (to Austria)—"Of course you can make me put your tail-feather back again, but it'll never feel quite the same." —*Punch* (London).

SCUTARI.

good education have developed exceptional personalities. I have great hope of our women.

"A perfectly ignorant girl from Anatolia was received as servant into the house of a Turkish Bey who had a German wife. In one year this girl not only learned to do well even the most difficult work of the household, but learned German so as to be quite free in understanding and speaking the language. The lady exprest to me her deep regret at the lack of schools for Turkish girls, such as are found everywhere in Europe. It is a pity our men have failed to see the great advantage of educational institutions for our girls. It is because they have been unable to fathom the needs of our social life. Not only for the training of our children, but for a proper appreciation of the requirements of our social and political life, it is a vital necessity

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that our women be educated. I wish to invite the attention of our women to this, viz., don't let them wait for the men to do this or that for them; let them undertake some organization themselves, however small. Let those of some means join together to secure education for poor but worthy girls. We can't establish great educational institutions for girls as they do in Europe, but we can begin with little things."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR RAILROAD INVASION OF SOUTH AMERICA

THE MAN who remarked that if he could make the songs of a people, he didn't care who made their laws, might revise his observation to-day to read: "Let me build the railroads, ships, and harbors of a country, and the government of the region is of no importance to me." The United States, at any rate, is accused of acting up to this theory in promoting the transportation facilities of the Ibero-American states of this continent, and Mr. James Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, recently testified before the Government Commissioners that this corporation within the last eight years "furnished the steel for every steel structure that has been built in Buenos Aires," and this too "in competition with German, English, and French competitors." Fears are exprest by Prof. Vicente Gay in the *España Moderna* (Madrid) that these South American states, under the influence of a "Yankee Railway Trust," are vast slipping into the condition of mere commercial and industrial colonies of the Northern Republic.

The professor dwells with deep feeling on the point that the capitalists of the United States have succeeded where British capitalists failed in providing adequate railway communication for Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru. The difficulties of a mountainous country and the hostility of the aborigines deterred the English. On this point we read:

"The activities of the United States in Latin America have resulted in something more than territorial annexation at the expense of the Spanish colonies and the countries comprized in the sovereignty of the Latin republics. The imperialism of North America is of a far more extensive character, and at the same time that it realizes these territorial annexations it gives a great impulse to North American economic expansion which, penetrating the countries of South and Central America, tends to absorb these regions and make them its own economic territories."

This penetration has been slow and difficult, owing to causes thus outlined:

"There are many reasons why the republics of South America failed at first to become subject to the penetration of the United States. The geographical character of the country, in the first place, rendered the greater part of it inaccessible. At first the pampas alone were found suitable for colonization and railroad building. The greatest Latin-American states, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru, with their vast table-lands and mountain chains, presented serious barriers against railroad building. On the other hand, political ferments, by interrupting the course of national development, rendered it impossible for the Ibero-American colonies, in which to some extent banditism was the prevailing power, to develop on any large scale their respective natural economic resources."

The English were the first to build railways in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru. Their object was to exploit the immense wealth of the country. But they found the region of the hinterland practically inaccessible. As we are told:

"The first railroad builders in the four greatest South American states were foreigners, and the lines were managed by the English. The countries comprized in these republics contained deposits and productions of the highest value, such as rubber and niter, which offered such inducements as aroused a keen spirit of exploration. But that part of the continent was but slowly and with difficulty colonized, as is proved by the predominance of the Indians of Picolmayo, who were only partially subjugated when Chaco was annexed by Argentina. This is confirmed by the fact that in 1911 the explorers of the province of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, near Bolivia, were received with a shower of arrows from the indigenes."

The Americans of the North, however, overcame all these obstacles and actually became the railroad kings of the Latin republics. This is how it came to pass, according to Professor Gay:

"The United States exploiters showed themselves much more pertinacious in their activities, and in South America they formed the design of completing an international communication by rail between all the countries comprized in that vast American region. Nor did they neglect to employ moral influences, for the officer of the American Republic at Washington instituted an active pan-American propaganda whose success will sooner or later be felt. Every year the commercial millions of the United States start for South America. Industrial workers, Yankee engineers and speculators join such millions. Their capitalists plan the acquisition of Brazilian mountains of iron, the installation of immense ice plants in Uruguay, and the establishment of a navigation company which will maintain the traffic between ports in North and South America."

This writer then enumerates the American companies which are to operate in South America—viz: "The Society of the Port of Para" at the mouth of the Amazon; the "Brazil Railway Company," connecting Brazil and the states of Rio de Janeiro. The length of this road is to be 5,700 miles. The navigation of the Amazon is to be in the hands of the Americans who have obtained large territorial concessions for their "Amazon Land and Colonization Company." The "Bolivia Central Railway" and the "Argentina Railway" are also American corporations. The capital of the Brazil and Argentina Railways amounts to $50,000,000. Such is, in outline, the American Railway Trust in the Latin republics, and this writer continues:

"It is clear that this trust dominates the international relations between the capital cities of South America and the Atlantic regions.

"So far the railroad trust does not appear to be bent on hostile invasion. The excuse given for its existence is the disconnectedness of the inland lines. The trust aims at unifying these and forcing even the state roads to come within its sphere of operation. After conquering the eastern part of South America the trust intends to penetrate the table-lands of the center, and those sloping to the Pacific. At present the object of its operations comprizes Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. It has already announced its intention of absorbing the lines of Peru."

The Professor concludes his essay in a somewhat foreboding tone as follows:

"The publicists and statesmen of South America have exprest serious suspicions as to the final result of the exploitations carried on by the North American trust. The *Dia*, of Valparaiso, has again and again declared that the railroads of South America should be constructed by the South Americans themselves without the intervention of land-grabbing and self-interested intermediaries. For this Yankee penetration into the south has taken a special form which is of critical importance to the national life of the country. There was held out the promise of a great advance in trade, a great advantage from the commerce between South America and the United States. There is, nevertheless, the danger that the Ibero-American states will gain but a trifling profit from the course things are taking. Indeed, great works of public convenience, particularly railroads, are the very life-spring of society; they become the most powerful promoters of great activities. They should be operated as national institutions, not by private companies, and owned, if possible, by the state. If the great network of intercommunication between the South American states be relinquished to the Yankees, they will be found eventually to control the economic life of the nations, and turn the countries thus controlled into mere colonies of the North American monopolists."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

DR. FRIEDMANN'S GAIN AND LOSS

WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT a man if he gain two million dollars and lose the respect and confidence of his scientific associates? Some one is evidently willing to gamble on the success of Dr. Friedmann's vaccine; but the exact type of success on which the money is staked seems to be in doubt. To judge from the medical journals, it is not of the scientific variety. "Too much publicity," seems to be the verdict of the profession on Dr. Friedmann's treatment. It may be a great discovery, they say; Dr. Friedmann may be able and honest—but the "continuous performance," as one medical paper calls it, of newspaper notoriety that we have been witnessing in the case is not reassuring. To crown all, Dr. John F. Anderson, director of one of the Government laboratories, and Dr. A. M. Stimson, a naval surgeon, detailed to watch the progress of Friedmann's patients, in a report made on May 9 to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, announce, as quoted in the daily press of that date, that "the facts do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by wide-spread publicity." The Government investigation is yet unfinished, and this report must of course not be regarded as final.

Several recent medical journals give more or less extended histories of the Friedmann treatment as far as it has gone. *American Medicine* (New York) says that whatever its value may be, the doctor "has outraged every sense of professional propriety and abused in the most astounding manner the courtesies and considerations extended to him." *The Journal of the American Medical Association* calls the episode "a disgraceful piece of commercialism." *The Medical Record* uses milder language, but is of opinion that "the results [of the treatment] have not been at all satisfactory—except to Dr. Friedmann." *American Medicine* treats the history of the matter as follows, to quote a paragraph here and there:

"Dr. Friedmann may be honest. His intentions may be of the best. His professional ideals may be of the highest. He may care nothing for money. He may have a great and noble mission which he aims to fulfil for suffering humanity. He may be anxious to demonstrate the efficiency of his remedy. Finally, he may be all—as a man and as a physician—that his supporters claim that he is. But one thing is certain, if he had deliberately gone to work to repudiate the good reputation and character given him by his friends, and justify the suspicions of his bitterest enemies, he could not have chosen a more consistent course than the one he has followed during the past month. . . . . .

"It may be that Dr. Friedmann has a different way of manifesting his likes and dislikes than the ordinary physician. Thus his sudden loss of interest in the cases he was treating under Government scrutiny and equally sudden trip to Providence, R. I., may have indicated his lack of business acumen or his complete indifference to the call of opportunity. That Rhode Island was the only near-by State that would allow patients to force Dr. Friedmann to take their money was only a strange coincidence. It was certainly sad, moreover, after Dr. Friedmann had fought so hard against going to Providence, that he had to remain there for so many days at the mercy of patients who, in spite of his most strenuous efforts, would not let him treat them until he had accepted twenty or twenty-five dollars. . . . The anguish and suffering Dr. Friedmann was forced to undergo, with money constantly being offered to him, can easily be understood.

"Then, cruelest act of all, Dr. Friedmann has had $125,000 cash and $1,800,000 in stock forced upon him for the American rights to his remedy, and this in spite of his repeated intention of giving it to the profession! . . . Sad, sad is the picture of Dr. Friedmann trying to give his remedy away, and not only being denied this happiness but being forced against his will to accept so much money for it. . . . . .

"The more we consider the 'grand finale' of the Friedmann drama—we refrain from referring to it as a comedy—the more we can appreciate Dr. Friedmann's talents. It was certainly a stroke of genius to consummate the sale of his remedy before its efficacy was established, but the real hand of the artist was shown in collecting $125,000 cash on delivery. Our only hope is that those who bought what Dr. Friedmann had to sell will find that it can stand the acid test. But like the canny Scot, 'we hae our doots, we hae our doots.'"

The famous cash harvests of former "cures" now bid fair to be exceeded, is the editorial opinion of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 3). Says this journal:

"The American medical profession has listened to the claims of Friedmann with an open mind. It has waited patiently for him to prove his claims and to show his real intentions. To wait longer is now unnecessary. At present its most pressing duty is to lay the facts before the public through the agency by which Friedmann has so shrewdly secured the free advertising, from which he is preparing to reap his golden harvest. A united movement to warn the people on this important question will, we are sure, meet with a cordial response from the same agency—the American press. Even if it should ever merit scientific classification among the many more or less helpful methods of treatment, the sensational publicity that has been given this vaunted 'cure' adds one more disgraceful chapter to the history of the exploitation of the sick for profit.

"We can disregard the fact that the remedy is a secret one: we can ignore the unethical and dishonorable conduct of Friedmann as a physician; we can even forget the possible danger that lies in his treatment; we can let all this pass. But one fact stands out clearly and should be emphasized: Friedmann has presented no proof, no scientific evidence, clinical or otherwise, to justify the claim that he has developed a cure for consumption."

Says *The Medical Record* (New York, May 3) in its editorial column:

"When Dr. Friedmann first came to New York, we thought he had been ill advised, but we were looking at the matter from the side of ethics; we now see, looking at it from an entirely different side, that he has been very well advised.

"Whether the purchasers of this secret remedy have been equally well advised time will show. . . . The results of the New York experiments would hardly seem to warrant an outlay of $125,000 for the Friedmann secret, but then the stuff has been widely advertised and moribund consumptives are hopeful and credulous. There has, as yet, been no official report on the experiments with the turtle bacillus culture in the hospitals in this city, but it is very generally known among medical men, if not among the laity, that the results have been not at all satisfactory—except to Dr. Friedmann. Reports from Berlin also are very far from giving support to the earlier statements that the patients treated there are doing well. On the contrary, many of the survivors are stated to be doing very ill. One of the reported cases, indeed, is of most serious import, and it at once brings up the question whether the turtle bacillus is as innocuous as Friedmann has claimed and as has been generally believed—apparently only on his say-so. This case, referred to by correspondents of the *Southern California Practitioner* and the *Lancet-Clinic*, was that of one of those who died after treatment with the Friedmann vaccine. The autopsy showed that he had miliary tuberculosis, and fresh tubercles were found in the gluteal muscles, where the injection of the assumed nonvirulent bacilli had been made, and also in the glands receiving the lymph from that region, but the corresponding parts on the opposite side, where no injection had been made, were free from tubercles. Only one of Friedmann's New York patients, so far as we know, has yet died."

Mr. Moritz Ellsner, who gave Dr. Friedmann the $125,000 check for his secret, considers these criticisms unjust, and says

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that all great medical discoveries in the past have met the same kind of opposition. "Did you ever hear of Jenner?" he asked a New York *Tribune* reporter. "And don't you remember the great opposition that diphtheria antitoxin had at first?"

Dr. Friedmann himself says in a public statement that he could not distribute his vaccine broadcast because it can be administered only by physicians specially trained for it. Hence the plan for a chain of institutes "where the vaccine can be freshly prepared and administered and where all poor patients may be treated free of charge." Further, he declares:

"As to the charge of commercialism, I need only refer to what Dr. Ehrlich stated in a recently reported interview: 'I have never been able to figure out how suffering humanity benefits from the fact that the discoverer of any given remedy emerges from his work empty-handed.' Nor do I feel it necessary to apologize for having thus taken the same position as such men as Dr. Ehrlich, the noted discoverer of salvarsan, and Professor Behring, whose antitoxin for diphtheria has robbed that dread disease of its terrors.

"I only repeat that public opinion should be based on an actual demonstration of facts, and I ask for nothing more than forbearance until the present hysteria of criticism has passed and until the cases treated by me have been repeatedly and impartially examined.

"As to the preliminary United States Government report published in the papers, I can only say that the physicians who made it have my utmost respect, and I am certain that when the time for the complete test of my vaccine has passed, these gentlemen, as well as the medical fraternity in general, will share my convictions as to its merits."

IS THE X-RAY'S MYSTERY SOLVED?

WHAT IS the Röntgen ray, and just how is it related to the ordinary light-ray? Familiar as we are coming to be with this wonderful discovery, men of science have not been able to agree on the answers to these questions. Tho many of them have been sure that they knew, their fingers have pointed in different directions. To some, the *x*-ray has been a light-ray of very short wave length; to others it has been merely a series of shocks or pulses that could hardly rank as a wave at all. The objection to considering it a ray of light, in any proper sense of the word, is that light waves may always be made to interfere, or cancel each other, and hitherto no one has succeeded in causing *x*-rays to do this.

Now, however, two English professors report that they have obtained interference by using the cleavage planes of crystals as reflecting surfaces. If their interpretation of their results should meet with general acceptance, the mystery of the Röntgen ray may be considered as solved. We quote below from an editorial in *The Electrical World* (New York, April 19). Says this paper in substance:

"Experiments made within the last few months on the reflection of *x*-rays from cleavage planes of crystals, based on the theory that natural cleavage planes approximate to that molecular degree of smoothness necessary for the reflection of extremely short wave-lengths, have proved successful, and for the first time definite and well-marked reflection of the *x*-rays has been secured. In a paper recently read before the Physical Society in London, Professors Barkla and Martyn presented the results of a further extension of this line of work. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the actual character of the *x*-rays has been a puzzle from the very beginning of experiments with them. They have been in turn supposed to be electromagnetic disturbances of enormously small wave-length, physical emission of some extraordinary and peculiar kind, and irregular pulses in the same medium which transmits other electromagnetic radiations but broken and devoid of anything like systematic periodicity.

"The experiments seem to throw new light on the very puzzling phenomena and to afford a basis for a definite answer as to the identity of the *x*-rays and their relation to other forms of radiant energy. It was definitely established that the reflection obeyed the ordinary laws which hold for electromagnetic radiations of visible wave-length. Moreover, a definite system of interference-fringes was established in the reflected ray owing to interference of the pencils reflected from equally spaced cleavage planes. The system of interference-fringes observed is thoroughly comprehensible on the theory that the radiations producing them are simple electromagnetic waves of extraordinary short wave-length."

These *x*-ray waves are of almost incredible shortness, we are informed. The shortest ultra-violet wave-lengths obtained by Schumann and Lyman are at least a thousand times as long, and are completely absorbed by gases. It would thus seem that all known gases are opaque to short waves until a certain unknown inferior limit is reached, at which they again become transparent. This is something like the case of water, which obstructs an enormous range of the longer wave-lengths, while beautifully transparent through the entire visible spectrum and far into the ultra-violet. To quote further:

"There is no great improbability *a priori* in the existence of a region of exceedingly short wave-lengths to which substances opaque to radiations of length commensurate to their molecular dimensions may be wonderfully transparent. Extremely-short radiations should traverse molecular structures as light-waves traverse the 'gauze-ring' that surrounds Saturn. What lies in the region between the shortest radiations detected by Schumann and the *x*-rays which produce the interference fringes found by Barkla and Martyn remains yet to be discovered. This latest investigation opens a huge unknown region in which momentous discoveries are due. This much is certain, that we are on the road to a clearer understanding of the *x*-rays and to a glimpse at last of a new realm bearing perhaps the same relation to the electron that ordinary spectroscopy bears to the atom and the molecule."

ARMORED HOUSES FOR THE TROPICS

ONE of the chief enemies of the dweller in tropical countries is the mosquito, long and unfavorably known as an annoying pest, but only recently recognized in his true and more alarming character of an inoculator of disease. He who would live in the tropics must keep clear of the mosquito. An aid will be the tropical house of steel and cement recently devised by T. F. G. Mayer in England, and described by him in *The Annals of Tropical Medicine* (Liverpool). Our quotations are from an epitome in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 3). Besides being mosquito-proof, the Mayer house is incidentally a protection against tropical storms—no mean argument in its favor. Apparently there is no patent on the device, and any one is at liberty to build on the Mayer specifications. We read:

"The house described by Mayer is constructed almost entirely of steel; woodwork is reduced to a minimum, and, where its use is unavoidable, is especially treated to withstand the attacks of insects, especially white ants. The house is built on a plinth of concrete and has a floor and a low wall of similar material. Their surfaces are cement-rendered. The walls are continuous with a steel framing, filled in completely with mosquito-netting made of a specially woven composite material proved to be stronger and more durable than any other. This netting is sandwiched between perforated metal sheets, which prevent bulging and render entry impossible, except by the spring doors at each end of the lobby-entrances. The roof is covered with non-conducting fibro-cement slates and is ventilated by means of louvre windows at each end. It is completely shut off from the room below by an asbestos ceiling. There are no walls or partitions within the mosquito-proofing, so that whatever breeze there may be blows straight through the house from one side to the other. Should this wind be too cold or too strong, as, for instance, during storms, it can be cut off at will by shutters which are provided all round the house and which are capable of closing the whole of it. These are manipulated from within by turning a handle, and can be made either to come down from above, or to move upward from below. The division of the interior of the house is left to the occupant, the ideal being the minimum required for privacy, and it is suggested

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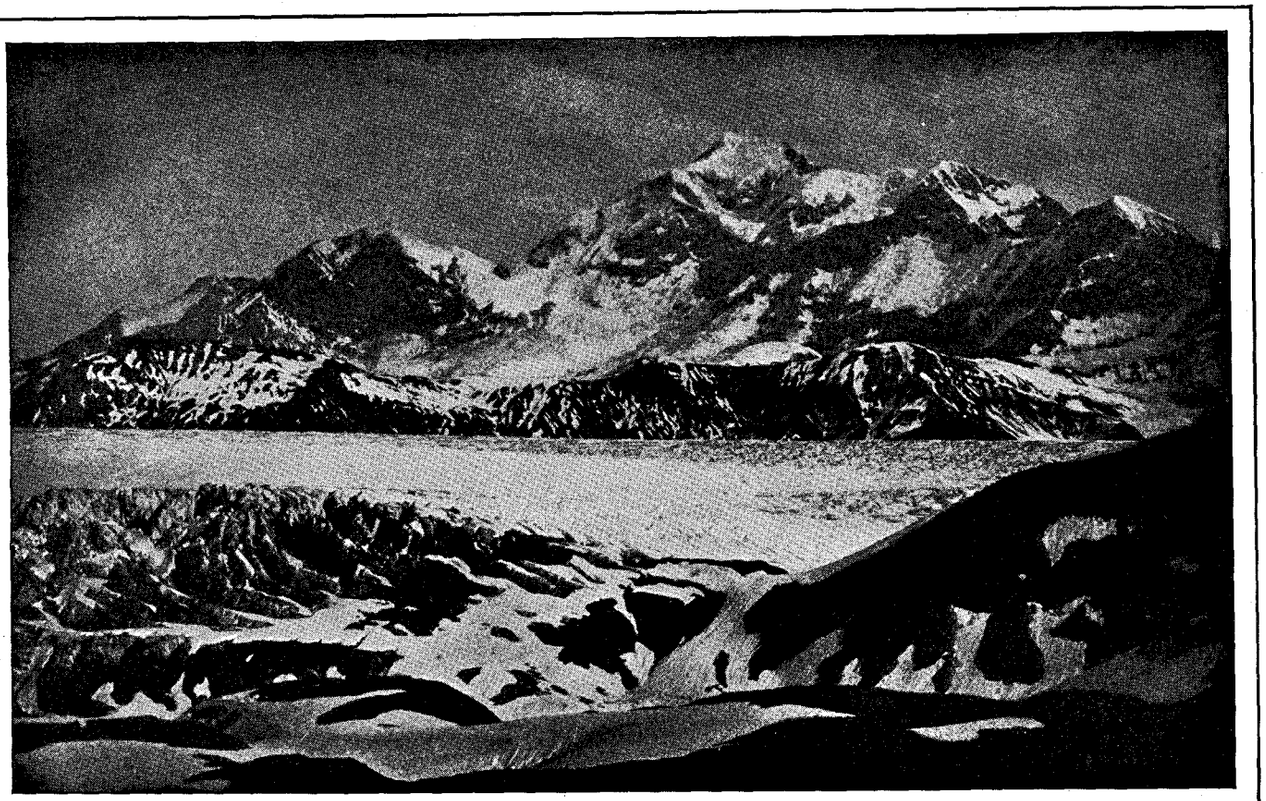

WHERE EARTHQUAKES JOG THE GLACIERS: MT. ST. ELIAS, ON YAKUTAT BAY, ALASKA.
Some of the glaciers are so long that the shock of an earthquake of 1899 has not yet traversed their entire length.

that by the use of sun-blinds, screens, and curtains, the open character of the house may be preserved, but permanent brick or stone walls may be built if desired. It is possible to make the house of any number of stories, and to build it on piles if desired."

ARTIFICIAL MEAT

THE USE of the spent yeast of breweries as food has already been noted in these columns. One of the products so obtained is the invention of a Belgian chemist, who names it "Viandine," because he considers it a complete substitute for meat. We quote a description from an article on "The New Artificial Foods" in *Minerva* (Rome, April). After discussing soy milk, which we have described here at some length, the writer goes on to say:

"A Belgian chemist named Effront has found a means of substituting for beef, veal, or mutton a vegetable food which has synthetically the same nutritive properties. The inventor substitutes for meat certain residues of the manufacture of beer, washed, comprest, treated with sulfuric acid, combined with a certain amount of lime, and then filtered, evaporated, and prest again. By means of certain supplemental processes which the inventor does not describe, there is finally obtained a substance similar in all respects to flesh, but much less expensive.

"This artificial meat, to which Effront has given the name of 'Viandine,' has the same physiological effects on the digestive organs as the real article. Belgian physicians who have tried it declare it in certain respects superior to beef. A workman, usually ill-fed, whom the quarter of a pound of meat that he consumed daily did not nourish properly, increased in weight and improved in health when given an equal quantity of viandine. Experiments made on rats have demonstrated that the new artificial food has three times the value of lean beef. . . . .

"Again, a professor in Berlin University, Emil Fischer, already known for his important laboratory experiments, has obtained from coal-tar products a polypeptone much resembling animal albuminoids; but the final results, tho scientifically noteworthy, have not yet any other practical value than to demonstrate the possibility of solving one of the most important problems of life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW EARTHQUAKES JOG GLACIERS

OBSERVATIONS in Alaska show that after a big earthquake there all the glaciers start up and push forward at the foot, so that they extend further out toward or into the sea. This is easily explained, if we suppose that the quake shakes down loose snow from the steep slopes above the glacier's source, so that the *névé*, or snow-field where the glacier rises, is greatly swelled. The increase in bulk moves slowly down through the mass of the glacier, like a lump in a flow of some such viscous fluid as molasses, until it reaches the foot, which it pushes forward temporarily. The following account of the phenomenon is from *Cosmos* (Paris, April 3):

"In September, 1899, the region of Yakutat Bay, in Alaska, was shaken by a series of earthquakes that seriously modified the topography of the country. The changes of level that took place then and there exceed, perhaps, all that have been recorded in historic time; the elevation of the ground at certain points, as proved by the displacement of shore-lines, reached 45 feet. . . . . .

"Now we know that the Alaskan glaciers were for the most part in a period of recession, at least up to 1905; those of Yakutat Bay, in particular, examined during the summer of that year by Prof. R. S. Tarr and Mr. L. Martin, were all, without exception, in such a condition.

"But in 1906, strange to say, Professor Tarr, on returning to the country, found the situation of the glaciers totally changed; in the short interval of ten months, most of the glaciers of Yakutat Bay had advanced by scores of feet; their surface, formerly regular, was serried with ridges and scored with cracks, and the thickness of the ice was everywhere increased.

"This sudden advance of the glacier in 1906 is attributable to the earthquake of 1899. This is how it was: The basin that feeds the Yakutat Bay glaciers is bounded by rocky slopes where the snow rests in very unstable equilibrium. The violent shocks of 1899 must have detached, all at once, masses of snow and thus suddenly increased the volume of the *névé* as that of a river is increased by a flood. But while the flood-wave descends a river at great speed and soon reaches the sea, the swelling of the glacier, because of the far greater viscosity of ice, takes

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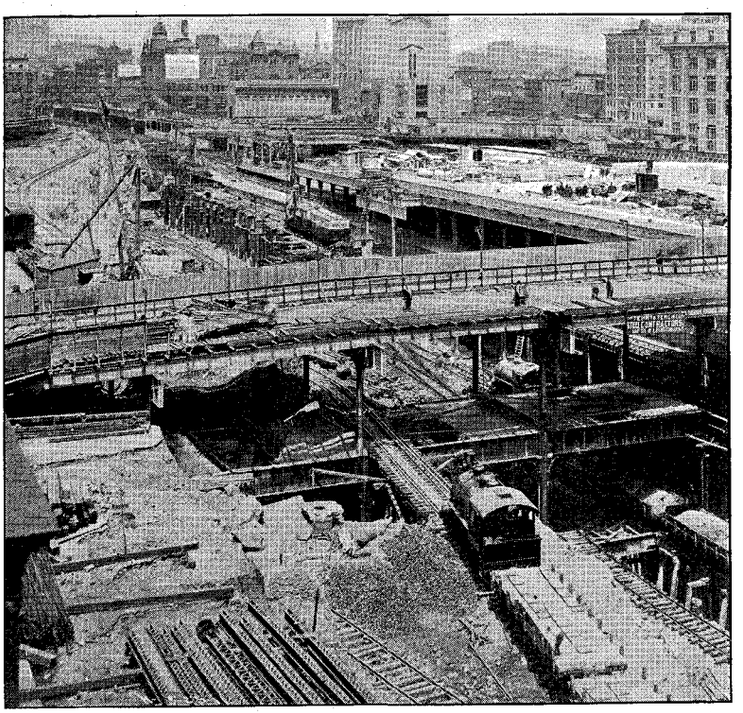
several years to traverse the distance from the source to the foot. The time depends on the length of the glacier and the average speed of flow of the ice.

"The preceding theory seems to correspond pretty well to the facts. Thus, in the bay of Yakutat, the shortest glaciers were the first to manifest the progression of which we have spoken; while the longest do not seem yet to have responded to the action of the earthquake of 1899. The progression in question is only temporary; after a spasmodic advance of several months, all the glaciers of this region return quickly to the normal state, as known under previous conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHALEY AND HIS TEAM

AN EXHIBITION of "team-play by such a force of workers as had never before been assembled under one directing mind"—that is what Camillus Phillips, writing in *System* (New York, May), calls the construction and organization of the Grand Central Terminal in New York City. The "one directing mind," he asserts to have been that of Adelbert R. Whaley, former brakeman and now vice-president of the New Haven road, and Mr. Phillips's article is primarily about Mr. Whaley. But except for that bit of team-work on the terminal, the article would not have been written; nor, incidentally, would Mr. Whaley's salary have been raised to $25,000. The whole job, it will be remembered, was done without interrupting the huge traffic that flows daily in and out of the terminal. Says Mr. Phillips:



NOT THE MIDDLE OF A MINING TOWN,

But the terminus of two great railway systems, whose trains were kept running smoothly while the Grand Central Station was being built. This shows the job at its worst, and reveals at a glance the task of the traffic managers.

"Take a large, tender section of the Panama Canal in the making, and juggle about half the railway traffic of New York through it day and night, and you have a faint picture of how much organization, and what perfect organization, was needed to keep the excavation and the upbuilding in constant progress, and the lives whole in the bodies of train passengers and crews.

"Some faint idea, too, can be had of the steadily growing anxieties and doubts which beset the officials of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford roads as this titanic toil defied supervision, overwhelmed conscientious responsibility, and muddled brilliant executive talent. It was too much for one man; it was obviously impossible of accomplishment by more than one. They began to suspect that, for the superhuman task, they needed a superman—some supernormal spirit driving the activities of a supernormal brain, fit to grasp the infinite complexities and possest of resiliency enough to grapple with hourly emergencies, every one different from its predecessor.

"Meanwhile, amid the turmoil and recurring confusions, there seemed to exist always one oasis, one calm, unruffled surface of railroading, which no new phase of the great terminal's evolution could disturb. That was the New York division of the New Haven road. As the difficulties grew, that placid perfection of smoothness of operation and lack of difficulties began to assume a special significance in contrast with the tumult and the confusion all about. At first merely interesting, this contrast soon became momentous.

"'There must be a man there,' the officials of the two roads surmised.

"So they hunted the man, back as far as he could be traced. They hunted him back from his $5,000 a year division superintendency to his $1.62 a day braking job. And they found that invariably, wherever Adelbert R. Whaley assumed any responsibility, a supreme, unerring, yet unobtrusive efficiency followed.

"New York has the habit of seeing only results. For a quarter of a century, this unnoticed man Whaley had been getting results; and they were results of precisely the brand needed in the baffling, multifarious problems of the terminal and its 800 fire-lunged shuttlecocks. So they told the quiet Whaley that he'd better tackle the terminal job, and added that he'd be paid $12,500 a year so long as he could hold it down and keep the train service from interfering with the men who were putting it up. The train service came first, of course; the schedules simply had to be maintained.

"'I think,' he remarked, 'that I'd better look it over for a while.'

"He looked it over for a month or so. Then, with every aspect of the situation clear and with his plans formulated, he went straight at the roots of the trouble.

"In how many ways he surmounted so many chronic predicaments, it would take too long to tell. But a major dilemma, that of doubtful authority over important questions, he solved by requiring the two roads to appoint a joint committee of management, to which he could refer all of the larger uncertainties.

"The one, overmastering problem—the adjustment of schedules and service to the progress of the terminal's construction — he met with a comprehensive system, backed by indefatigable training of the whole human hive along lines of instant efficiency.

"The congestion of business, under the myriad difficulties attending the construction work, was appalling. On Labor Day, or when the Yale-Harvard football game was played, the number of trains in and out rose to 950. During one truly desperate period all trains ran over one track that led to the terminal entrance. And all the while the vast structure was growing to its appointed immensity, and the countless trains, bringing stone and supplies, kept dashing in on their guerrilla raids through the schedule and its chronic revisions. . . . . .

"It was done mainly by such drilling of the human factors —one thousand of them, from station master to crews and from the baggage men to the porters—as no force of employees ever had in railroad history. He organized classes among them, in which the whole curriculum applied to exactness and the saving of waste movement. He studied, weeded, polished, and adjusted their least habits and actions so far as they could possibly apply to the achievement in hand. . . . That perfected organization, when he was done with it after six years of training it to perform all its impossibilities, made the works of a watch look like a little junk-shop.

"His vice-presidency, with its $25,000 a year, isn't any excessive reward for his achievement. But it is the best his road has to give him."

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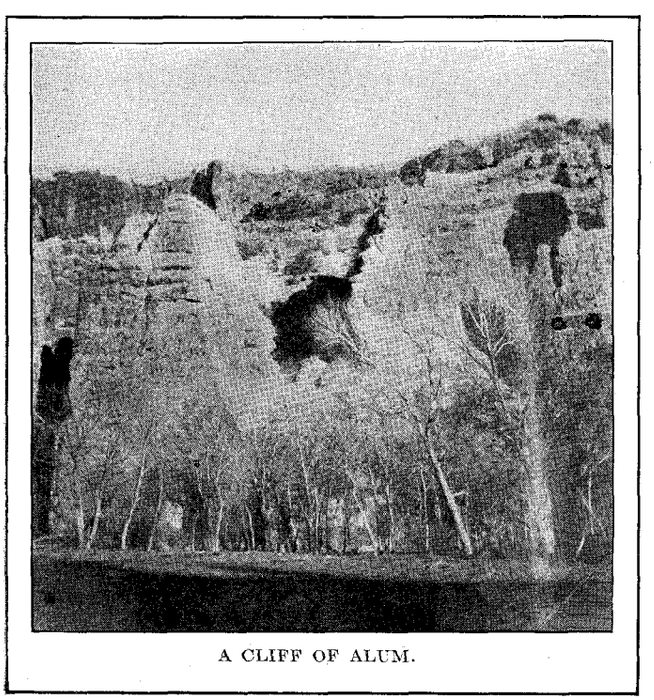
A MOUNTAIN OF ALUM

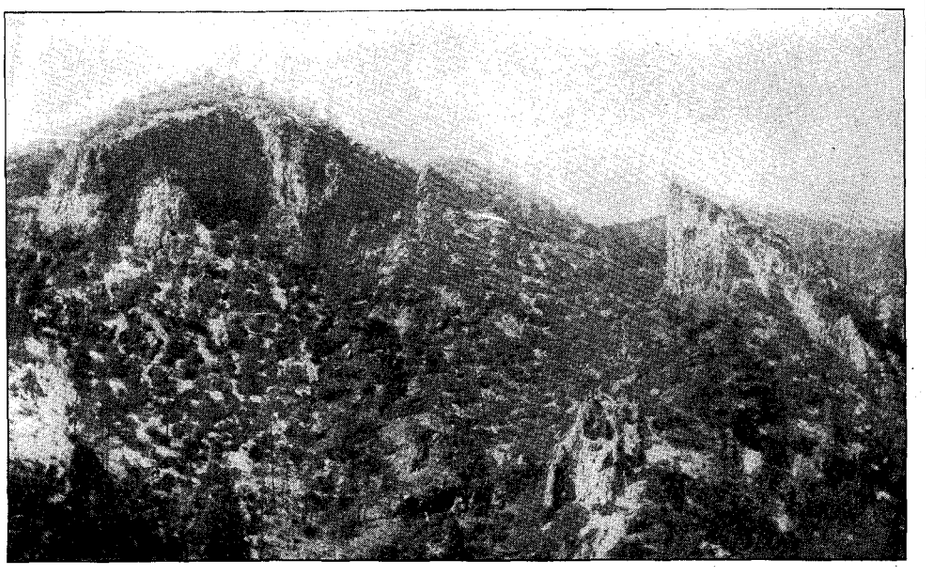
WHAT IS DECLARED to be "one of the most marvelous geological and natural curiosities in the whole world" is a mountain of alum two square miles in extent and nine hundred feet high, near the Gila River, in southwest New Mexico. These superlatives are from an article by Daniel M. Grosh, of Philadelphia, in *Merck's Report* (New York, May). The industrial value of this enormous deposit, writes Mr. Grosh, can not even be approximately estimated to those industries depending upon this mineral, and assures an almost inexhaustible source for the purpose of reduction. While the deposit has been known for years, its location and lack of transportation facilities have delayed its development, but these have been overcome, and now permit the marketing of billions of tons of aluminous ores, known variously as alum rock, alunite, aluminite, alunogen, gilaite, etc. The United States Geological Survey has recently measured this mountain of wealth and assayed its contents. We read:

"The deposit is so pure that any grade of manufacturing alum can be produced cheaply as compared with that from other sources. For many uses it can be marketed in its natural state, and so immense and pure is the deposit that there is no doubt it will control the markets of the world. The constantly increasing demand for the metal aluminum also tends to make this deposit of increasing value. In connection with the manufacture of aluminum, nature has certainly been most prodigal in this region. Enormous beds of lignite are at hand to produce the power necessary for its reduction, at a cost one-fourth to one-half that of hydroelectric power. No such combination as this of unlimited rich and pure raw material, and the cheapest power, exists in the whole world.



A CLIFF OF ALUM.

"Most of the aluminum produced in the United States has been from bauxite, shipped from Arkansas to the reduction plants, mostly at Niagara, and it seems logical to suppose that the future supply will originate and be reduced at the Gila River. The constantly increasing demand for the metal, which has jumped from 83 pounds in 1883 to 18,000,000 pounds in 1907 in the United States alone, shows to what extent the metal alone may draw upon it. . . . . .



Photographs by courtesy of Daniel M. Grosh.

SUMMIT OF THE ALUM MOUNTAIN, CALLED "ALUNOGEN HEIGHTS."
Elevation 900 feet above the river.

"The deposit is of volcanic origin, and it would not be surprizing if pure aluminum metal would be ultimately found, and this ancient crater be the source of the placer-gold found near by.

"The anhydrous oxide as produced by this deposit has been claimed by authorities to be the opening wedge for an increased production of metal at a minimum expense, and will be most beneficial to the consumer by the consequent cheapening of the products. Much of the aluminum ware as made to-day, by reason of impurities of calcium and iron, undergoes a spontaneous disintegration. Investigation shows that a cellular structure develops, and disintegration is due to the opening of the joints between the cells, due to small amounts of these impurities.

"The commercial promoting of this wonderful natural cornucopia of beneficent nature is a project of national concern. Its benefits to the industries of the country are patent to all. It can only be compared with the great oil and coal measures, and we may look to see great industries deriving commercial and industrial benefits which will be shared in by the entire nation. Any process that can produce sulphuric acid even a fraction of a cent cheaper is bound to be of immense value alone, it being the king of the acids and of chemical products; and the other by-products also carry their weight in their utilization."

MORE BRITISH DOCTORS—By a change in the by-laws of the Royal College of Physicians in London, made in December last, says *The British Medical Journal* (London), the number of persons entitled to use the title of "Doctor" in Great Britain has been largely increased, altho, curiously enough, the number of qualified physicians remains precisely the same. The fact is that until this change all British physicians were not entitled to be called "Doctor." Only those who had received the doctorial degree from a university were so entitled. The Royal College gives diplomas to its graduates, but has no power to confer degrees. To the ordinary citizen, however, a physician is a "Doctor," degree or no degree; and the British apostles of red tape have been obliged to bow to the popular will. The Royal College of Physicians of London, by the alteration in its by-laws, has recognized this fact.

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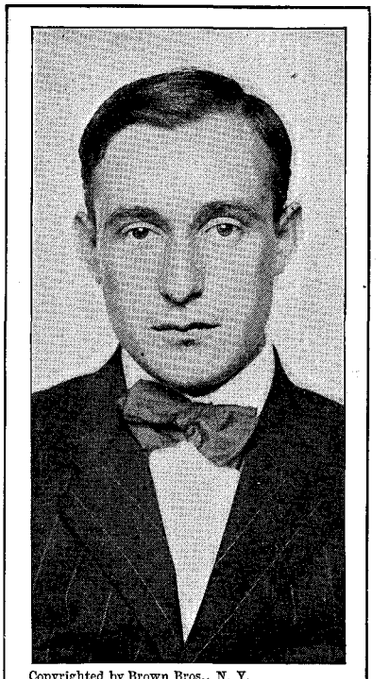
LETTERS AND ART

A "BEST SELLER'S" CHANCE FOR IMMORTALITY

A LEADING AMERICAN PUBLISHER recently declared that while "novels of merit and value, representing honest work and the real convictions of their authors," still occasionally make their appearance, "it is seldom indeed that one of these finds its way into the ranks of the 'six best sellers.'" This idea that popularity implies inferiority in a work of literature is familiar enough, and doubtless represents the prevailing point of view, especially among literary critics. As Mr. R. A. Scott-James, writing in *The North American Review*, explains, the great majority of our fiction-readers are "unable to give the concentrated attention, still less the selective appreciation, which literature of the higher order requires," since they "turn to books only when their minds are fatigued and in need of repose," and consequently "read not for a renewal of activity, but for distraction." Such readers "do not see objects until they are exaggerated out of resemblance to life; the adjustments of the artistic vision are too delicate to reach their perceptions." The result, says Mr. Scott-James, is that we judge literary output by its sales instead of its quality. These are probably some of the considerations which moved a well-known critic to remark: "I should consider myself disgraced if I had written a book which in these days had sold one hundred thousand copies."



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ARTHUR W. PAGE,

Son of our new Ambassador to Great Britain. He does not think a "best seller" is necessarily disqualified for a permanent place in literature.

This theory that a "best seller" has no chance of achieving a permanent place in literature is critically examined and challenged by Mr. Arthur W. Page in the June issue of *The World's Work*. Prefacing his argument with an interesting array of facts, he tells us that between January 1, 1910, and January 1, 1913, "there were published new books of fiction by thirteen authors that sold as many as 100,000 copies in the regular trade editions—that is, at a retail price of $1 or more." These authors were:

Eleanor Hallowell Abbott (Mrs. Fordyce Coburn), author of "Molly Make Believe."
Florence Barclay, author of "The Following of the Star."
Kate Langley Bosher, author of "Mary Cary."
Margaret Deland, author of "The Iron Woman."
Gene Stratton-Porter, author of "The Harvester."
Myrtle Reed (Mrs. James Sydney McCullough), author of "A Weaver of Dreams."
Rex Beach, author of "The Silver Horde."
Robert W. Chambers, author of "The Common Law."
Winston Churchill, author of "A Modern Chronicle."
Ralph Connor (Rev. Charles William Gordon), author of "Corporal Cameron."
Jeffry Farnol, author of "The Broad Highway."
Henry Sydnor Harrison, author of "Queed."
Harold Bell Wright, author of "The Winning of Barbara Worth."

Mr. Page supplements this list with the following information:

"If this year (1913) were included, the names of John Fox and Sir Gilbert Parker would certainly be added to the list, and probably several other names as well. Mr. George Barr McCutcheon, if his last book did not quite reach the 100,000 mark, has written books in the past that did, and undoubtedly will in the future. Mr. Vaughan Kester's 'Prodigal Judge' and the books of Mr. Basil King (generally recognized as the anonymous author of 'The Inner Shrine,' 'The Street Called Straight,' and 'The Wild Olive') sold within a few thousands of the round figure taken arbitrarily for the standard of this article. Nor does this exhaust the list of writers whose books belong in this class. But at least it is a definite record of one particular period and has the one merit of being founded on concrete facts of the success of those who have best succeeded in pleasing the public's taste in the last three years. And it is about such a list of authors of 100,000-selling books as any average three years would produce.

"These thirteen authors, divided as equally as may be between men and women, are fair samples of the successful writers of fiction. They are not of a single type. They are as different and they come from as different environments as successful railroad men, or Presidents of the United States, or any other successful people. They live all over the United States, from Cornish, N. H., to Southern California, and two of them live outside our boundaries—the Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Mrs. Barclay in England. Only one of the thirteen, Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter, was born or lives in Indiana, usually hailed the mother of authors, as Virginia is of Presidents.

"Their formal education also varies. Some of them had very little of it. They are self-made authors, as so many of our business leaders are self-made men. Mrs. McCullough (Myrtle Reed) attended the West Division High School in Chicago. Mr. Robert W. Chambers was a student in the Julien Academy in Paris, Mr. Winston Churchill graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. None of these schools is particularly adapted to the training of American novelists. Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison and Dr. Gordon are the only two of the thirteen that attended any well-known institution of liberal arts. Dr. Gordon is a graduate of Toronto University and Mr. Harrison of Columbia."

Turning to the question of a "best seller's" chances of immortality, Mr. Page holds that a book that achieves contemporary fame has a better chance with posterity than a book which fails to impress the public on its first appearance. "Not all the statesmen who are hailed as great men in their time remain so in history," he admits, "but history seldom makes great a man without prominence among his contemporaries." And "literature treats men much as history treats men." Exploring the subject further, he says in part:

"Most of the literary critics scoff at these books, belittle their literary qualities, and predict for them a sure decline to oblivion. It is a safe enough prediction on any particular book, because books that last in English literature come so infrequently that they would make up only a negligible proportion of the lists of books that are popular with the public against critical advice, or of those which are ignored by the public in spite of critical admiration. But the inference in these prophecies that the best sellers above all others are doomed to oblivion is certainly erroneous. The ultimate test of literature is the continuous appreciation of the public; and the only practical way of testing people's appreciation of a book is to offer it for sale and see the

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against it; while the interesting point is raised by Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York, that Protestant Episcopal is not really the name of the Church, but a legal title. Dr. Manning's argument for a change of name, as stated in his pulpit, is recorded in the New York *Tribune:*

"This cumbersome and ugly legal title ought to be changed, because it is a modern innovation, because it misrepresents the Church and misleads people as to her true character, because it puts the Church in the light of a modern denomination, instead of in its true light as a part of the ancient, historic Catholic Church, and because this narrow and limited title is out of harmony with the true name of the Church as given in the Creed, it is a hindrance to our work among the multitudes of many races who are now coming to our country, and is also a most serious barrier, as is well known, to progress in some of our mission fields.

"Why should any one to-day want to fight for the word 'Protestant'? It reflects the controversial spirit of a bygone age. We have progressed beyond it. It is natural for ultra-conservative people to want to hold on to that which is, because it is. But changes must come when they mean progress and improvement."

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THOMAS NELSON PAGE,

An influential Protestant Episcopal layman who protests vigorously against "all this tinkering with the name of the Church."

In the judgment of *The Lutheran* (Phila.) the only objection to what Dr. Manning calls the true name of the Protestant Episcopal Church is that it is not true. It would like to know in what sense the Episcopal Church is Catholic and Apostolic in which the Lutheran Church is not? *The Lutheran* declares:

"Those terms belong to that invisible Church of believers bound together by one Lord, one faith, and one baptism, and known as the communion of saints. Calling a church catholic or apostolic does not make it so. And why object to 'Protestant'? What is 'cumbersome' about it? What 'ugly'? Was it wrong to protest against the errors of Rome in the sixteenth century? Is it wrong to do so still? Has the Episcopal Church ceased to protest against those errors? If so, then she is neither truly catholic nor apostolic."

To drop the name Protestant would be weakness, is also the notion of *The Christian Herald* (Undenominational), New York, which thinks that it would be especially so regarded by the Roman Catholic Church in "times when Protestantism needs to keep all its banners flying, with the emblems of the faith so clear and unmistakable that none can misunderstand them."

On the ominous question whether the name controversy will result in a schism in the Protestant Episcopal Church a writer in *The Congregationalist* (Boston) says that while there will be "no secession of any considerable body of the Episcopal Church on account of the difficulty of carrying many laymen along," he believes the leaders of the Catholic party within the Church "will be obliged to seek Rome as the only institution affording them a congenial home." Similar predictions draw from *The New World* (Catholic), Chicago, the statement that they are based perhaps on the assumption "that the copying of the Catholic ritual makes Catholics of Protestants." "As well," it says, "might one say that the putting on of a new suit of clothes invests a person with a new intellectual character." And *The Catholic News* (New York), speaking of the fifteen clergymen who signed a petition of protest against the change of name to the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, observes that,

"these fifteen clergymen are frankly Protestant, it would seem from their statement. They are certainly in a more logical position than the Episcopalians who regard themselves as Catholics."

The only effective defense of the substitution of the name "Catholic" for "Protestant," declares the New York *Independent*, "is to assert that the sympathy and fellowship of the Protestant Episcopal Church is with the Church of Rome, and not with the Protestants." And in this connection it reminds us of the fact that "a Protestant clergyman who joins the Episcopal Church has to be reordained, as if his previous ordination were invalid, while a priest of the Roman Church joining it does not have to be reordained; and similarly a Protestant layman joining it has to be confirmed, but not if he comes from the Church of Rome." The reason for this is that the Roman and the Episcopal Church "both claim to have maintained the episcopal succession from the time of the apostles."

AMERICA A RELIGIOUS NATION

THE INFERENCE was drawn from Dr. Carroll's religious statistics for 1912 (recently reprinted in these columns) that the 55,300,000 people unaccounted for as members of religious bodies are necessarily "not vitally connected with the churches." Nor was the wish father to the thought, for the thought came from the editor of that zealous representative of New England Methodism, *Zion's Herald* (Boston). But Mr. Edwin M. Bliss, himself connected with the Census Bureau, believes these figures misleading and the pessimistic inferences depending thereon quite unwarranted. This, he insists, in *The Congregationalist* (Boston), is by no means an irreligious country. It may be "technically correct to say that 60 per cent. of the population of this country are not enrolled as church members," but "it is absolutely incorrect to infer from that fact that a majority of the people are opposed to or even uninterested in religion." Of course, when Dr. Carroll's 36,675,537 church members are deducted from the total national population of 91,972,266, according to the last census, the remainder forms the great majority. But, Mr. Bliss reminds us:

"This includes four classes: (1) Children who are too young to have any 'vital' relation to the church. (2) The entire Jewish population. (3) Those practically identified with the church as attendants upon services and contributors to their maintenance altho not enrolled members of any religious organization, frequently referred to as adherents. (4) Those who are clearly and definitely outside of church life and influence."

It is then pointed out that the first three classes greatly predominate:

"1. *Children.* It is not altogether easy to decide what age limit to adopt for the term in this connection. . . . Probably fourteen years would, on the whole, represent a fair average. According to the Census of 1910, there were 29,499,136 under fifteen years of age (including 10,631,364 under five years of age), and thus, presumably, outside of church membership. From this sum should be deducted 2,500,000 Catholic children over nine years of age and included in the church membership, leaving 27,000,000 whom it would scarcely be legitimate to class as eligible to church membership.

"2. *Jewish population.* Dr. Carroll gives 143,000 heads of families, the same figures that have been given for some years.

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The Jewish Year-Book (London), for 1910, gives the number of Jews in the United States as 1,900,000, surely not a large estimate. Deduct from this 32 per cent. for the children already accounted for and there remain approximately 1,200,000.

"3. *Persons not church members, yet thoroughly identified with church life.* There is, at present, no way of accurately estimating this class, yet every one knows that it is a large one. Take the number of young people over fourteen who are attendants upon Sunday-schools but not church members; of parents whose children attend Sunday-schools and who are practically identified with church life; and any careful observer will recognize that they constitute a most important factor in community life. Here one person's guess is, perhaps, as good as another's, but it does not seem that one for every three Protestant church members, or 8,000,000, is an unduly large estimate."

The statistician then adds the numbers of these three classes, subtracts the total from the 55,300,000, and finds that there are only 19,000,000 left "who ought to be vitally connected with the church," but are not; a very different proposition from the alleged 56,000,000. He concludes:

"In all probability if there could be an accurate enumeration of the persons over fourteen years of age, it would appear that only a portion, and that not a large portion, of the 19,000,000 would wish to be classed as out of sympathy with any religious organization. The simple fact is that this is not an irreligious country. There may be wide difference of opinion as to the essential elements of religious belief, worship, and life, but the proportion of those who fundamentally deny the validity and value of religion is very small."

WHAT DO BUSINESS MEN BELIEVE?

NO OTHER MINISTRY save that which "grapples with men's actual problems" can to-day expect to find a "generous hearing." With this conviction in mind a Toledo minister sent out a list of questions to 120 of the "most prominent business men" of his city and requested permission "to enter the citadel of mind and soul, and take therefrom the deepest and most honest thoughts concerning religious subjects." The inquirer, Rev. George R. Wallace, tells in *The Advance* (Chicago) the results of his investigation, and first of all mentions "the willingness of the men addrest to discuss their beliefs." The "promptness, frankness, and earnestness of the replies," he says, "were pleasantly surprizing." But besides this, he declares that in marked evidence were "the pathetic yearning for a sufficient faith, the diversity of beliefs, the startling denials of doctrines commonly cherished by the Church, with the deep and serious thought evidently given the subject." The replies are comprest under several heads:

"Regarding the existence of God there seemed practical unanimity that God exists. Regarding his nature most believed not in his personality; God, to them, is a supernatural first cause, the uncaused cause of all existence; a force which manifests itself in everything and most highly in man. Some believed in God not simply as creator and preserver, but also as 'Our Father'; those holding this belief were comparatively few. The replies indicated that rational instruction regarding the nature of God and the relation of deity to humanity is greatly needed.

"The question 'For what do you believe man is in existence?' elicited a variety of opinions. Some declare they had never heard or read a satisfactory answer to the question; others thought for some divine purpose which, with our present mental equipment, none can explain. To live, beget, and die, the same as a horse or bird, exprest the limited conception of some, while others considered the purpose of human life to be the exemplification of the highest form of creative existence. Many looked upon such existence as an inevitable necessity, the product of natural law, and the consummation of the laws of evolution. The theory of the divinity of man seemed to grip many, one expressing this belief by saying, 'As the acorn has in it all the possibilities of the oak tree from which it came, so man has in him all the possibilities of God who begat him.' A thoughtful Michigan manufacturer, owner of a large institution, later worked toward a solution of the human problem by the definition: 'Man is a germ of divinity operating under laws of limitation.' Some thought man exists here in preparation for a future life, and one asked, 'Could it be that man was created by God, on account of a paternal affection preexisting in him?'

"The changed belief regarding moral obligation from the clear-cut and definite faith of our Puritan ancestors was startlingly and overwhelmingly in evidence. To the question, 'Is man morally responsible to God, and will God punish evasion of this responsibility?' some replied affirmatively, but many more with an emphatic negative. The excusative and conditional nature of man's responsibility was frequently asserted. Opinions were exprest that hereditary tendencies nullified such obligations. The nearest approach to orthodox teaching was that any penalty would result in proportion as man is physically, mentally, and spiritually responsible to laws that can not be violated or evaded without incurring inevitable and fixt penalties. Some threw the obligation and responsibility for human failure upon God, one intimating that God would not condemn human failure 'more than a builder would attempt to blame his building for falling down, because of inherent weakness caused probably by faulty design.'"

Immortality seemed a perplexing problem to many and one concerning which they were in grave doubt. As we read:

"The replies received contained varied and emphatic views, such as, There is no future life, when we die that is the end; our immortality comes in the lives of our descendants—in the solidarity and continuance of the race; the good exist after physical death, the evil perish; this life is only a stage in human development; the next is a progressive life; in the next world lives are graded.

"Regarding providential interest in and interposition for humanity, the prevailing attitudes revealed in the replies indicated pathetic desire and profound doubt. Asked 'Is God interested in, and does he care about man's every-day life and experiences?' some wrote, 'I wish I knew; so many in the past trusted false gods that were nothing at all; how can we tell?' 'There is too much suffering to believe that; I do not believe so, but such a faith would make one very happy; then life's sorrows could be laid on the shoulder of God, or at least shared with him.' The problem whether God is a person or impersonal law robbed some of comforting faith in providential oversight. One said, I can not reconcile personal supervision of individual affairs to my conception of law; while another wrote, God is not a person, so can not be personally interested."

The supreme surprize of the replies, says this minister, lay in the attitude of these prominent business men toward the Church:

"So much has appeared in the press and elsewhere regarding the alleged decadence of the Church that at least qualified endorsement of that institution was to be expected, in reply to the question, 'What good is the Church to the world?' Not one unkind criticism or weak endorsement of the Church was received. Appreciation of the Church was comprehensively and startlingly exprest. Witness the following: The Church stands first in the world's institutions for the good of mankind in every relationship of life; the Church is the foundation of civilization, and does great good; the world would be lost without churches; without the moral teachings of the Church the world's degeneration would inevitably follow; it is the keystone of social order, society would be chaos without it; it uplifts the world and does away with vice; it teaches that, regardless of future reward, morality pays, not in money or glory, but in all that makes a man satisfied with himself; it creates and keeps alive high ideals; the example of its members in living right is of great value; it emphasizes the spiritual against the material; it elevates, softens, soothes, and comforts humanity; it keeps us close to God.

"Two impressions are made upon the propounder of the questions. One is that men are interested, as much as ever, in the history of the world, in the great religious questions regarding life and destiny. The other is that never has there been greater need, nor greater opportunity, for ministers to present intelligently, rationally, and earnestly the fundamental truths of Christianity. Men are hungrily seeking for true guidance in things spiritual. This is the age for ministers with a divinely inspired message; the world turns disappointed from all others.

"No attempt is here made to discuss the subjects presented. This article is written in response to requests from several ministers, that the result of the investigation regarding the beliefs of business men be published in abbreviated form."

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CURRENT POETRY

POET after poet celebrates the lure of the country. Particularly in the spring of the year, magazines and newspapers abound in poems in which hard pavements are contrasted with flower-fringed lanes, crowded apartment-houses with spacious farms, wild nature with nature tamed and sophisticated. This is to be expected, for surely every normal dweller in the city tries to spend a part of each summer in the woods and meadows, and many of them look back with longing to a boyhood on the farm and forward with hope to an old age that shall be free from urban noise and hurry. But there is another side to the picture, a side that has received little attention from the poets. And that is the charm which the city has for the farmer, and more especially for the farmer's children. The steady exodus of the younger generation from the country is a serious problem, and while it has appeared in fiction it is little known in poetry. Yet it has its poetic possibilities, as Mr. Stephen Phillips shows in the poem which we quote below, which appears in a recent issue of *The Academy*. He has sympathy, it seems, for the mother who is to be deserted and also for the boy whom London is calling. He writes with striking simplicity, a simplicity that occasionally, as, for instance, in the fifth stanza, suggests the laconic grandeur of Walter Savage Landor.

The Lure of London

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

"My son, what ails ye, that of late
Ye hang o'er long upon the gate?
Ye will not to your supper come,
Ye can not sit with me at home.
What lass is it with eye so bright
That keeps you from your mother quite?"

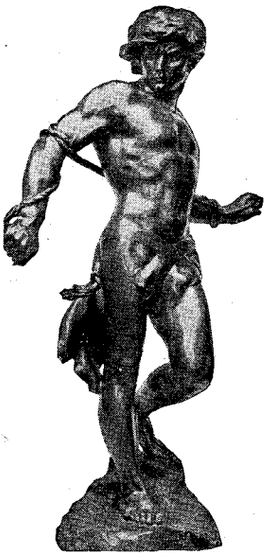
"Mother, no lass with eye so bright
Makes me to linger half the night,
No maid it is makes me to brood,
And keeps me from your supper good;
But, mother, if the truth ye'd know,
I am right mad from home to go."

"My son, if 'twere a lassie bright
That keeps ye from me half the night,
That, soon or late, I must abide,
Nor e'er her silly rose-cheek chide.
Yet I had pain to give ye birth,
And ye'll forget me under earth."

"Mother, I know not how to tell
What breeds in me this restless hell;
But this I feel that go I must,
I tire of this familiar dust.
Even the nodding flowers I'd leave,
Tho, mother, you I would not grieve.

"There is a city far away,
In midnight I can feel her day;
Mother, she has no need of sleep,
She doth sow not, she doth not reap;
Hardly, I think, she draws the dew,
But she hath many, we have few.

"When silvery light comes on the ground,
And in the world I hear no sound,
Still I can hear her silent call,
To her must go, whate'er befall;
No more I smell the rainy sod,
Almost I have forgot my God!"



From Bronze in the private Galleries of C. W. Post.

Breaking the Bonds of Habit

Most of us cling to the things of life which please the senses, and continued indulgence leads to fixed habits—some good, others exacting a heavy penalty.

If any habit, such as coffee drinking, is found to interfere with one's welfare and comfort, it's time to break away.

Medical opinion and the research of pure food scientists agree that the coffee habit is extremely harmful to many persons.

It is hard to induce people to give up coffee, but if they are given the pure food-drink

POSTUM

they will find a distinct gain in health without loss of satisfaction or pleasure.

This nourishing table beverage, made from choice wheat and the juice of Southern sugar-cane, possesses a rich Java-like flavour, but is absolutely free from the coffee drug, *caffeine*, or any other substance which could prove injurious to the most sensitive organism.

The ever-increasing demand for Postum amply proves its worth as a safe table beverage for those who seek the freedom and power which come with mental and physical poise.

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POSTUM
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"If ye must go, then go ye must,
My boy; but when I'm turned to dust,
Come back, tho many a mile ye make,
And think on how this heart did break."
"Mother, yon red flare in the sky!
There will I go, if there I die!"

Here are two poems about trees by poets whose ideas are vastly different. Miss Bunston, whose poem we take from the London *Saturday Review*, puts a noble philosophy in her lines, while Miss Howard (in *The Bellman*) is concerned only with a charming fancy. It must be confest, however, that her birch tree is more vividly and attractively portrayed than Miss Bunston's olive.

At Bogliaco, Lago di Garda

BY ANNA BUNSTON

The olive for heaven's azure sake
Lifts up her boughs, yearns to be true;
But still she softens to the lake
And bends toward the deeper blue.

Stern is the chastening she receives,
Aged and maimed she well-nigh faints,
Yet puts forth fruit and dove-like leaves,
Most lovable of mountain saints.

Leans o'er the path the golden bay,
The chestnut wrestles with the earth,
Only the cypress looks one way,
Knows naught but heaven from her birth.

Yet what tree in this terraced place,
Chestnut or bay or cypress-spire,
Achieves the tortured olive's grace,
Comes quite so near the heart's desire?

The Fairy Tree

BY ETHEL BARSTOW HOWARD

The birch tree throws a scarf of green
Around her silver white,
Woven of little polished leaves
All delicate and bright,
It sways with every passing air
And shimmers in the light.

Oh, like a Dryad nymph she stands
The birch tree, silver white!
And all day long that flowing veil
Trembles for my delight.
She stirs it as she moves in it
As a young maiden might.

And is she then a tree at all,
My birch, all silver white?
Clothed in a robe of little leaves,
Alive with wind and light,
And standing by the fairy ring,
With queenly slender height?

In truth I think she is a fay
The birch tree, silver white,
Bound by a spell the long bright day
But free again at night,
And she knows all the woodland ways
Under the gray moonlight.

The Westminster Gazette prints this manly and sonorous poem. Its courageous philosophy is clearly and vigorously uttered.

A Birthday in Middle Life

BY A. J. PERMAN

Upon the road another stone,
Another hard-won boundary passed,
And youth's dim unimaginable goal has grown
Instant and vast.

The end was far, undreamed-of then,
In life's first clear felicity;

Owners of Pleasure Electrics—
We Guarantee These Tires 10,000 Miles—Two Years

Nearly everybody now knows that Motz Cushion Tires are ***easy-riding*** and ***trouble-proof,*** but do you realize the great ***economy*** of these tires?

Do you realize that every set of Motz Cushion Tires is guaranteed for 10,000 miles—two years?

Do you realize that the upkeep cost on a set of Motz Cushion Tires is practically nothing?

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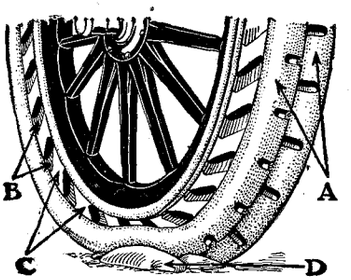
What if the initial cost of Motz Cushion Tires ***is*** a trifle more than pneumatics, is not the additional cost paid back ten times over?



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They Ride Easy

Motorists and motor car makers once thought that only pneumatic tires could be ***easy riding*** and resilient, but Motz Cushion Tires upset all calculations. Thousands now know ***from experience, from using Motz Cushion Tires,*** that they were wrong. They know that no pneumatic, except under excessive speed, is more resilient than the Motz.

Note the construction of this remarkable tire. Note the double, notched treads (A in picture), which prevent skidding and distribute the weight to the sides. The sides are undercut (see B), which allows free action of slantwise bridges (see C). These bridges are elastic. They give and yield like the air in a pneumatic tire. Note D in the picture, showing shock-absorbing qualities when tire runs over a stone.

Needless to say, Motz Cushion Tires end all punctures and blowouts.

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The demand for Motz Cushion Tires in two years has multiplied ten-fold. On every boulevard, in every city, wherever electric cars are used, Motz Cushion Tires ***predominate.*** All leading pleasure electric manufacturers have adopted Motz Cushion Tires as standard equipment.

New Tire Book 98 Ready

Motz Cushion Tires fit any standard clincher, universal quick-detachable or demountable rim.

Our latest Tire Book is now ready for mailing. Don't fail to get a copy. Send a postal today and get acquainted with the tire that gives utmost ***riding comfort,*** utmost ***convenience,*** utmost ***mileage,*** utmost ***economy.*** Give specifications—name of car, model, size of rims, etc.

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BRANCHES: Boston, 4 Dundee St.; Chicago, 2023 Michigan Ave.; Cleveland, 1932 Euclid Ave.; Detroit, 999 Woodward Ave.; St. Louis, 5187 Delmar Blvd.; Kansas City, 409 E. 15th St.; New York, 1737 Broadway; Pittsburgh, 300 N. Craig St.; Philadelphia, 207-9 N. Broad St.; Los Angeles, 336 W. Pico St.; Washington, D. C., 1012 Fourteenth St., N. W.

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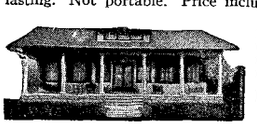

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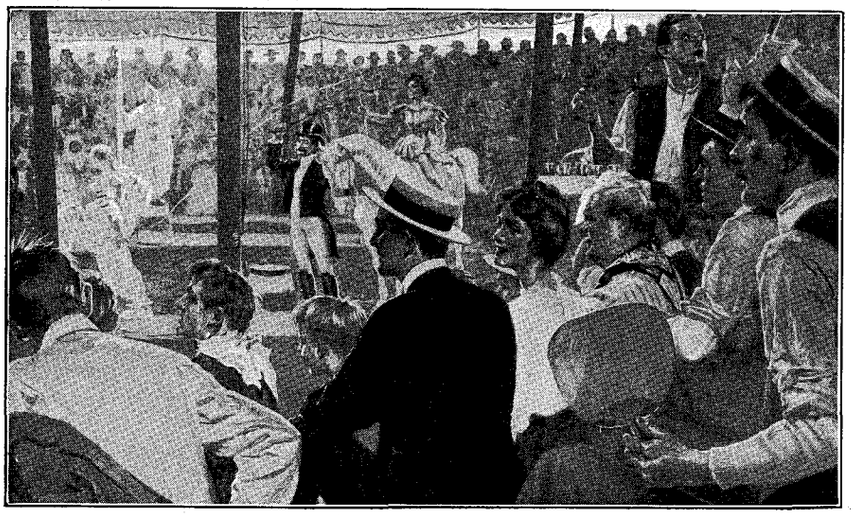

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THAT'S what the cool, comfortable, *coated* man is thinking, while the cross comfortless, *coatless* ones are eyeing him enviously. Don't *you* be caught without B. V. D. when warm days "put you on the griddle." B. V. D. weather is *here*—B. V. D. is sold *everywhere*.

To get *genuine* B. V. D. get a good look at the *label*. On every B. V. D. undergarment is sewed

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MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

(*Trade Mark Reg. U.S.Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries.*)

Insist that your dealer sells you only underwear with the B.V.D. Label.

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 the Garment.

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The B. V. D. Company, New York.

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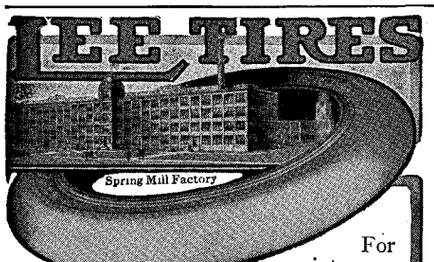
LEE TIRES



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LEE Puncture-Proof PNEUMATIC

The most economical tire—average service of 6026 miles each without puncture or inner-tube replacement. Guaranteed

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Write for Booklet "L," containing full data on its unique construction.

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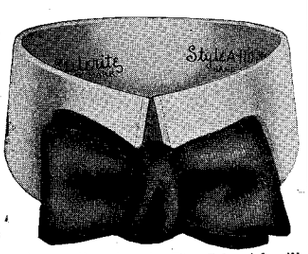
Send me $1.00 for Two Poplin Club Ties



With the distinct understanding that the Ties I furnish will not WRINKLE like ordinary silk ties.

If they do, back goes your money at once.

My Club Ties are made of SILK POPLIN, two inches wide at ends, 33 inches long (for medium sizes), 35 inches long (for large sizes), extra large, 38. Are REVERSIBLE, double wear.

I guarantee them to wear as long as any silk or satin tie made.

Made in the following shades: Purple, Old Rose, Heliotrope, Red, White, Cerise, Gray, Green, Black, Brown, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.

A regular dealer would have to charge 75c. to $1.00 for them in selling by his usual methods.

When you buy from me you save money, get a guaranteed article which you can return, if not satisfactory, and save you the annoyance of shopping.

My new Catalogue (containing diagrams how to correctly tie Bows, Four-in-hands and Ascots) will be sent FREE on application.

My goods are not sold by agents or retailers.

"High Grade Goods at first cost" and money returned at once if customer is dissatisfied.

References: Any Bank in Troy.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW, 289 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

It was a fate that called sometime for other men,
But not for me.

I drank the gladness of the grass,
The rapture of the woods in May,
I was immortal as they are, serene, alas!
And young as they.

But now I know the years are told,
And those come not again that go,
And ever closer to me creeps the silent, cold
Insistent foe.

What in the hurrying hours remains?
What faded blossoms linger on
To mock, as they recall, the joys, the joyous pains
That now are gone?

Ah! in life's barren, desert lands
This still may lift the heart, and be
A crystal well amid the bare rocks and the sands'
Monotony,

This—that no agonizing dies,
No hoping and no strife is vain;
That in the garnered harvest of a Man they rise
And live again.

In the following little poem (from *The Craftsman*) Miss Widdemer gives exquisite voice to that longing for rural calm which we mentioned before. The thought that "a night wind strokes the slumberers" is delightful, and there is splendid concentration in the third stanza.

The Little Comforters

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

I have my little thoughts for comforters;
They run by me all day
Holding up perfumed memory that stirs
My dull accustomed way:

They murmur of green lanes we used to go
(For here the spring forgets
To set the roadways thick with grass, and sow
The paths with violets!)

Here the hot city crashes, and all words
Thunder or scream or cry,
Yet there were lake-sounds once (they tell), and birds
Called from a twilight sky:

There still a night wind strokes the slumberers
And the cool grass lies deep . . .
I have my little thoughts for comforters,
Who whisper me to sleep.

To scribble one's name on a wall in a hotel does not seem to us a particularly attractive method of gaining fame. Therefore we believe that Miss Roberts' graceful poem, with its interesting adaptation of an old comparison, would be improved by the omission of the last two lines. We take it from *Lippincott's Magazine*.

The Inn

BY MARY ELEANOR ROBERTS

Life's an inn, nor may we stay
Where we lord it for a day,
Dreaming, as the time slips by,
Ours the rooms we occupy.
Nay; tho we be well-bestowed,
Other guests are on the road.

Friend, our moment comes to go!
The Postilion waits below!
And these halls that we have known,
Fondly thought of as our own,
Keep of us no further trace
Than the mirror of our face.

Quickly, ere the summons falls,
Write thy name upon the walls.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"ON THE INSIDE A-LOOKIN' OUT"

SINCE it is by no means certain that Dennis Sweeney, James E. Hussey, James F. Thompson, and John J. Murtha, the former New York Police Inspectors sent to Blackwell's Island jail for conspiring to keep a graft witness out of a grand jury's reach, will ever write descriptions of how it feels to be shut up in a place to which they in bygone days helped to send thousands of lawbreakers, we will content ourselves with what the New York *World* has to say about it. The story is about the men's first day on the island. Here it is:

Sweeney, wrinkled and stoop-shouldered, with a long apron covering his stripes, leaned over a great mixing-pan of dough and worked like a regular baker.

After he had kneaded a large piece of the dough he picked it up on his arms and carried it to a table, where other jail-birds sliced it up and molded it for the ovens. Toward the end of the day he became very tired. His task carries with it more actual manual labor than the tasks his three coplotters have been set to.

Hussey, in the bed shop, had a special job yesterday of tightening up nuts that join the ends of the iron cots that will be issued to the Police, Fire, and other city departments when they are completed. The ex-Inspector, with a steel S wrench, worked and worked hard. He had to get the different parts of the bed, assemble them and then bolt them together. His job is much easier than Sweeney's.

Thompson, who, it was feared by the doctors at the penitentiary, would have to go to the hospital for treatment if his mental and physical condition did not improve, came from his cell in the new prison when a guard unlocked the steel door for him. He didn't complain, say the guards at the prison, and seemed to be in a more cheerful frame of mind.

In the shoe shop, where he worked his first day and where he will labor for ten months, he pegged heavy brogans all day long. Once a pair of shoes belonging to one of the patients in the City Hospital, which adjoins the penitentiary on the south of the island, was sent over to the shoe shop to be repaired. They were given to Thompson, who, it is declared, did a good job on them.

He peeled off the old worn leather and replaced it with new. Then he removed a nail that had been bothering the owner of the shoes. The owner is a gunman who was injured in a fight on the Bowery and hadn't the money to pay for medical attention.

Murtha's job consists of assorting broom straw to the proper lengths. After he finishes assorting a pile another convict comes along and takes it away to be bound up.

The four former Inspectors arose at 6 o'clock with the 1,400 other prisoners and marched to the wash rooms. They awaited their turns at the showers, and all of them had to follow an assortment of

Your Foot Troubles Gone

You Can Think Clearly and Do Things with the Snap and Ginger of a Winner.

YOU know you can't feel or act like a success with tired, aching feet—tired feet—tired all over—ever notice it? Perhaps you think aching, tired feet nothing serious. But that is a dangerous attitude of mind.

You may not realize it, but those slight aches at the heels and ankles, those painful, cramped toes, that body weariness, and brain fag lessen your chances for success and happiness. And the worst of it is, that just as sure as you neglect these symptoms, you will pay for it with the torture of broken arches, "flat-foot," or a serious derangement of the whole nervous system.

It's an easy thing to neglect tired, aching feet, but it is a much easier and more sensible thing to slip a pair of **Scholl's "Foot-Eazers"** into your shoes today and put an end to your foot troubles.

For Men and Women

The SCHOLL Foot-Eazer
"EASES THE FEET"

The Simplest and Easiest Thing To Use For
Tired, Aching Feet — Corns and Calluses — Weak Insteps — Turning Ankles — Broken Arch
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Prevents Flat Foot

The Scholl "Foot-Eazer" firmly supports and arches the instep—bridges the body's weight from heel to ball—takes off the surplus strain on the muscles and ligaments—replaces the natural spring and elasticity. The Scholl "Foot-Eazer"—a scientific invention of Dr. Scholl—Foot Specialist—is anatomically correct and based on practical orthopedic principles.

I Have Increased the Efficiency— Hence the Earning Power of Thousands

I have brought peace of mind, comfort, good health, greater efficiency and success to thousands of men and women. I have prevented thousands, through the use of Scholl's "Foot-Eazers," from becoming victims of the broken arch or "flat foot" and I have injected new life into sufferers from all kinds of foot ailments. If you are on your feet a great deal—if your work suffers because your feet hurt—if your earning capacity is limited on account of weak ankles or broken arch—you need my assistance at once.

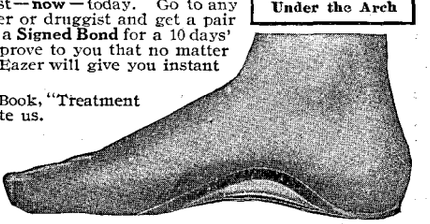
The Scholl "Foot-Eazer" requires no breaking in—always comfortable and instantly self-adjusting to all feet—fits your regular size shoe and can be changed from one pair to another—light in weight, never bulky and keeps the shoes in better shape.

Remember the Name "Scholl." Think of "show" and add "ll"—say "Show Me a Scholl"—

For Scholl's "Foot-Eazer" is the only appliance that gives just the right support and elasticity which nature intended the feet should have, when people walked on carpets of grass and soft earth, instead of hard floors and pavements.

10 Days' Trial Bond You owe it to yourself to make this simple test—**now**—today. Go to any shoe dealer or druggist and get a pair of Scholl's "Foot-Eazers." The dealer will give you a **Signed Bond** for a 10 days' free trial without risk. I make this liberal offer to prove to you that no matter what kind of foot troubles you have, Scholl's Foot-Eazer will give you instant and permanent relief. Price, $2 per Pair.

Foot-eazer Under the Arch



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Bering Tire & Rubber Co., Houston, Texas.
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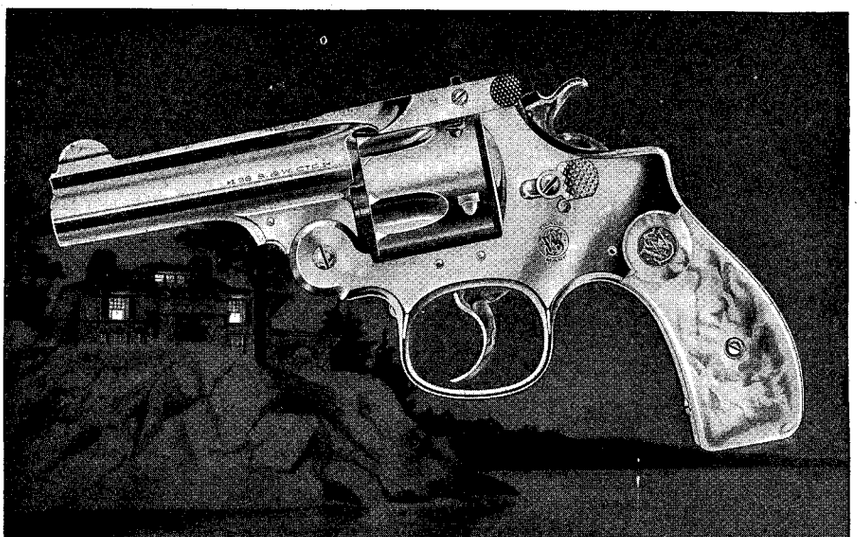

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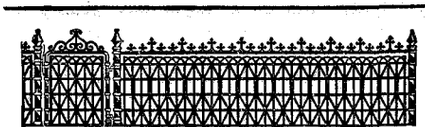

LOW PRICES FOR THIS HANDSOME FENCE

100 other styles. Many cheaper than wood—all better. For Lawns, Churches, Parks, etc. Complete line of Farm Fence, Farm Gates, Lawn Gates, etc. Write for Pattern Book and special offer.

WARD FENCE CO., 145 Main St., Decatur, Ind.

Farm Mortgages 6%

Your money *safe* and your income *sure*. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. 30 years' experience. Highest references.

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There's no more delightful or healthier way of making trips —week-end or vacation—than on a 1913 Twin Cylinder

Indian Motocycle

"Count the Indians on the Road."

Write for 1913 literature. Free demonstration at over 2,000 dealers all over the country.

Prices:
4 H.P. Single, $200
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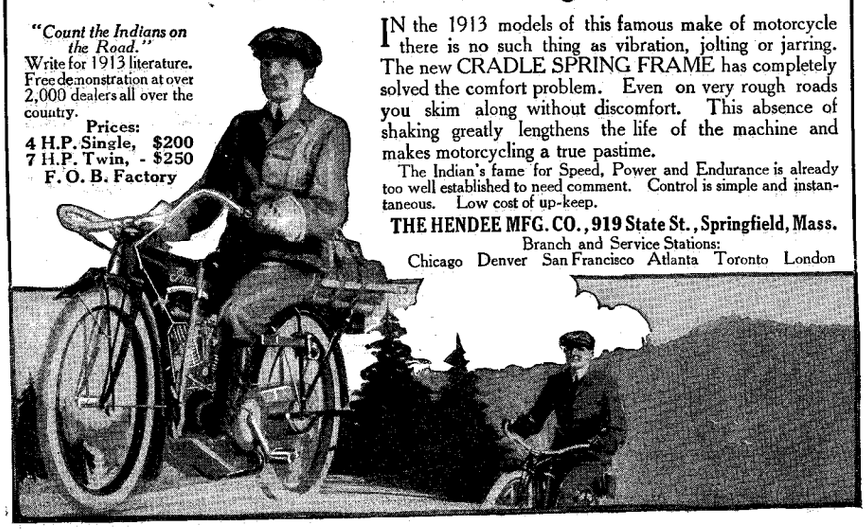

IN the 1913 models of this famous make of motorcycle there is no such thing as vibration, jolting or jarring. The new CRADLE SPRING FRAME has completely solved the comfort problem. Even on very rough roads you skim along without discomfort. This absence of shaking greatly lengthens the life of the machine and makes motorcycling a true pastime.

The Indian's fame for Speed, Power and Endurance is already too well established to need comment. Control is simple and instantaneous. Low cost of up-keep.

THE HENDEE MFG. CO., 919 State St., Springfield, Mass.

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petty criminals—both negroes and white men.

Sweeney was about to duck under the shower when a lank, lean West Indian negro—a fire-escape sneak-thief—jumped in front of him. The West Indian had his bath first. Sweeney stood to one side and allowed him to finish.

For breakfast the four had the same kind of hash they have had every morning since they have been in the "pen."

"There's one thing about this place," said Warden Hayes to a reporter for *The World* yesterday, "if a man who comes here has indigestion or dyspepsia he'll get over it before he has been with us a month. At least two and maybe all of the former Inspectors, I understand, have dyspepsia. Believe me, this diet they are on will cure it.

"It's the same thing to eat day in and day out that does the trick. Why, when these four get out they'll feel better physically than they have for many a year. See if what I tell you isn't true; I know all about what a diet of meat, bread and potato a day will do.

"The four worked just as hard to-day as any of the other men in the place. All the guards and men superintending the work in the shop were told to treat these men just like the rest. I positively will not stand for their being let out of the slightest task. They'll do their work, do it well, and when their time is up they'll get out. That's all there is to it."

None of the other convicts said much to the ex-policemen at breakfast or at the noonday meal yesterday. At supper, which is at about 4 o'clock, however, some remarks that didn't exactly please the quartet were made to them.

All the ex-Inspectors have had insults and jeering remarks hurled at them since they were taken to the Island, but Thompson, who has been very despondent, soon gained the sympathy of many of the jailbirds, and has been pestered a good deal less than Sweeney, Hussey, and Murtha. To conclude:

Sweeney gets mad every time one of the convicts says anything to him, and snaps back some reply, intended to cut the tormentor. All he gets for his trouble is a curse and another sneering chuckle.

None of them have had visitors yet, it was declared last evening, altho all four expected that some of their friends would come over to see them. Last night they sat in their cells until 10 o'clock reading and writing notes. The lights were turned off at 10, and the four, dead tired from their work, went soundly to sleep.

The first night they were behind the bars in the "pen" they got hardly a wink of sleep. They were unused to their new surroundings. After the first night tho they all managed to rest. Yesterday morning the guard that opened Murtha's cell door had to go inside and shake him before he awoke.

Hussey, one of the prison guards said yesterday, hasn't had much to say, but he has struck up an acquaintance with the man in the next cell to him. The guard said Hussey had asked his neighbor a lot of questions about the rules and regulations of the penitentiary, and

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he was much interested in the way the convict spoke of the Warden.

Hussey was told that Warden Hayes was a "good fellow so long as you don't try to put anything over on him."

The former Inspectors were all annoyed when informed that they couldn't smoke cigars or cigarettes while on the Island. Regulations forbid anything but pipes. So they had pipes and tobacco sent over to them. The tobacco, before it got to them, was taken from its original package and placed in a paper bag.

THE PRESIDENT AT WORK

THE President's friends at Washington have been very apprehensive of late concerning his health. Unlike his two most recent predecessors, Mr. Wilson avoids athletics, believing that his regular temperate habits will safeguard him against a physical breakdown. Private Secretary Tumulty says the President is "the hardest worked man in America," which statement does not sound like an exaggeration in view of what we read in the New York *Evening World*. It is a dispatch from a staff correspondent:

Executive decisions that direct the affairs of the nation are made at night by the President.

The central control station of the great machinery of government is a secluded room on the second floor of the White House where Mr. Wilson works alone in silence while the world sleeps.

A black leather-covered note-book, which nobody but himself reads, is the Domesday book of America, for it contains the secrets of state and the thoughts of the President written by his own hand.

This book has loose leaves that can be detached and fresh ones put in. The sheets are the size of business letter paper. Most of the entries are made in shorthand "pot hooks," a system of writing which Mr. Wilson has practised for many years.

The private study contains a flat-top desk and a filing cabinet. The President is more devoted to his black leather note-book and his filing cabinet than to any other possession. No secretary or clerk may touch them. He works over the filing case with the precision and skill of a system expert. He has his own plan of indexing and can instantly turn to any paper which he has put away.

At nine o'clock in the morning the President leaves the main part of the White House, after having breakfasted with his family, and goes to the west wing of the building, a long extension, one story in height, devoted to executive offices. He carries with him the precious black note-book. Private Secretary Tumulty and a stenographer join him. The notes written the night before in the study are dictated and the plans thought out are outlined for the private secretary to put into operation.

After an hour of this work the rest of the President's day is taken up by appointments, previously arranged. Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, prominent men from many cities, delegations of organizations, and citizens of every class endeavor to get audiences with the Presi-

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Lord Elgin is worthy a timelong trust, worthy of lifelong partnership.

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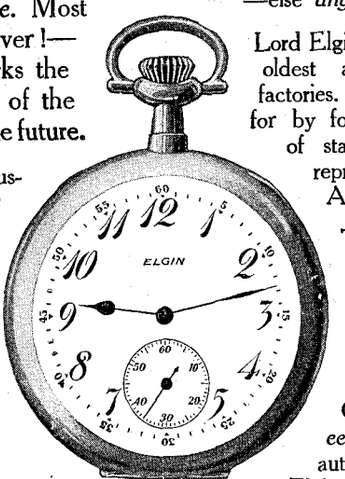

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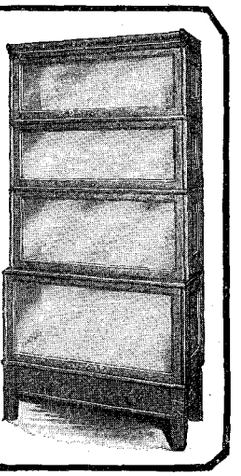

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dent. It is not difficult, either, if they have some business or subject of general welfare to present.

Thus the day is completely absorbed. There is no opportunity to read, to study, to think, to plan. The important papers of the day are picked out by Mr. Wilson and taken to his private study for night consideration. After dinner he seeks the seclusion of this study, his black note-book, and his filing cabinet.

At first he set 10:30 P.M. as the hour to quit work and go to bed. But he has not been able to keep to schedule. For the past few weeks the President has not been able to get out of his study before 11:30 o'clock. The night work is beginning to tell on him.

In order to conserve his strength and avoid a breakdown, the President is endeavoring to take a Saturday holiday each week, but thus far he has had very poor luck in trying to carry out his plan. Tremendous pressure pervades the atmosphere of the White House, and usually some important affair of state drags him back to his work. To proceed:

It is difficult to tell from mere observation when the President is tired. His normal actions are so methodical and measured in pace that they betray no variation from day to day, regardless of strain. His face is so bony, with skin so tightly drawn over angles and high spots, that there is no deepening of lines or the tenseness of features observable in most men under pressure. Color of countenance he has not, so pallor of cheek is in him a normal condition.

Perhaps the only indications of the strain which the President is experiencing are to be found in his manner rather than in his appearance. He is even more measured and reserved in speech and action than he was when he entered the White House. He is attempting to conserve his mental forces with scientific care and precision.

Underneath the calm exterior there is an active nervous system, altho people say that Mr. Wilson has no nerves. It is beginning to show itself now and then. Standing behind a chair with his hands on the back of it a few days ago, his fingers unconsciously drummed a tattoo. When reading a message personally to Congress a few weeks ago there was a nervous note in his voice for a few moments.

The general manager of the United States Government has a big job merely directing the ordinary duties of administration. But when there are added the ceaseless pressure of politicians for office and the attempt to institute many reforms of great magnitude in system, a President has more than one man can physically accomplish.

Private Secretary Tumulty is watching his chief and trying to shield him from as many troubles as possible, for once let the President get a subject in hand he goes through it with a thoroughness that requires laborious effort.

Mr. Wilson will not admit he is working too hard, or that he is tired some nights. He has been a little more than two months in the White House, and during that time he has scored two long credit marks:

1. He has not uttered a complaint about anything or anybody.
2. He has not spoken a cross word.

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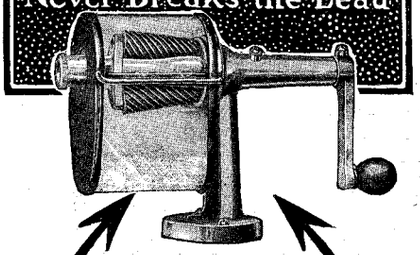

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HONESTY IN BASEBALL

THO the national game is generally regarded as being "on the level," there are a few fans who sometimes question the honesty of owners, managers, players, and umpires. With many close plays, which naturally cause excitement, the disappointed "fan" frequently finds it difficult to believe the umpire acted fairly or that one or more of the players did not shirk. "Billy" Evans, an American League umpire, knows a good deal about the game, and he assures us that it is as honest as anybody could reasonably expect it to be. He writes in *Pearson's Magazine*, from which we quote in part:

No baseball fan will ever forget the failure of Merkle to touch second in that memorable game with the Cubs. That misplay caused New York and Chicago to end the season tied for first place. This necessitated playing an extra game to decide who was the winner, the first time such a thing had happened in the history of major-league baseball.

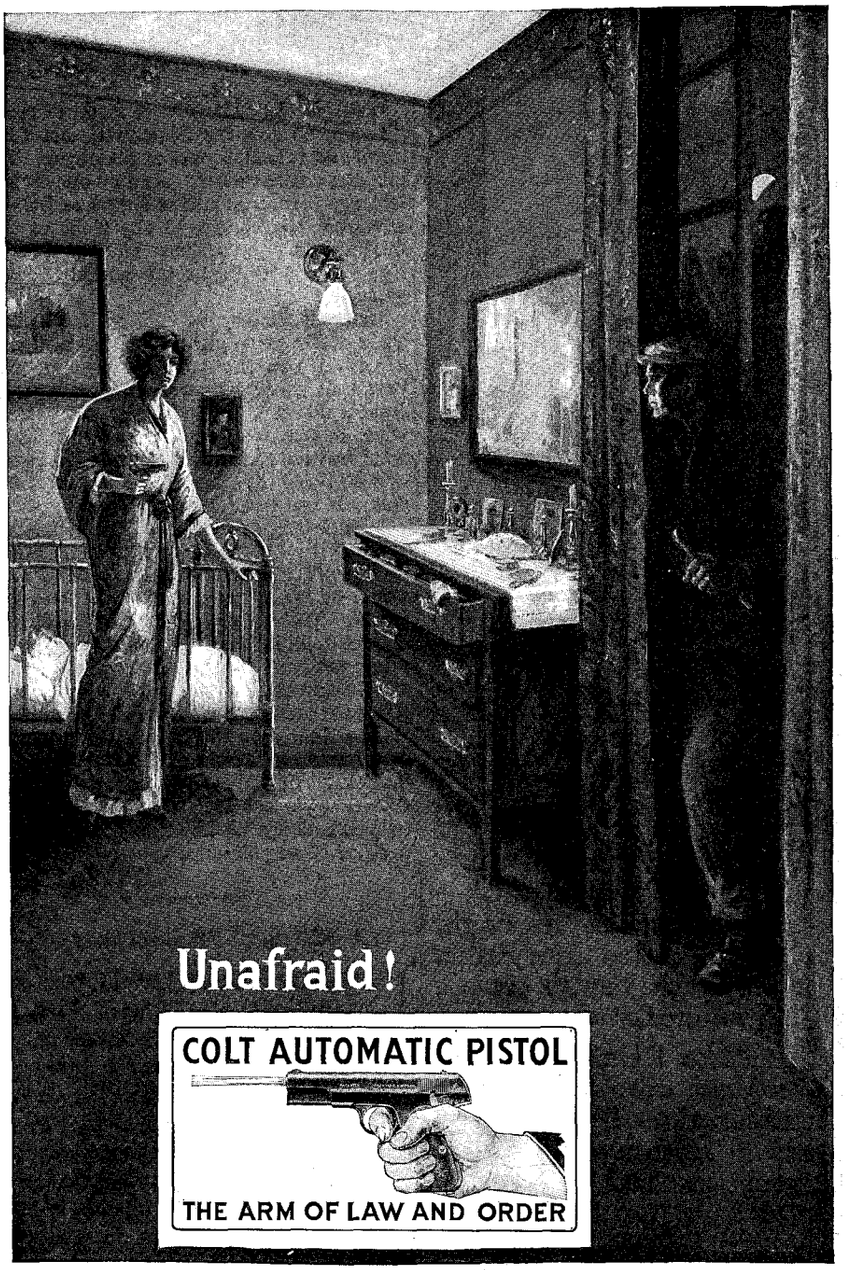
New York fans had given up all hope because of the consistent winning of the Cubs, when Cincinnati came through with a victory over Chicago that enabled the Giants to tie. Hans Lobert, then with the Cincinnati club, and Orvie Overall, now retired, but at that time with Chicago, are fast friends; "pals," in fact. These men figured prominently in this game, but friendship was entirely forgotten, which only serves as further evidence of the honesty of baseball.

Overall was pitching this very important game for the Cubs, and was having things very much his own way. Until the last half of the ninth inning it looked like a sure thing for Chicago, as a one-run lead looked as big as a mountain, considering how Overall was mowing down the Reds. The crisis came in the ninth, and it was up to Lobert to face his best friend, with everything, possibly even the pennant, depending on his efforts.

Overall, always a great pitcher in a pinch, faced the situation with his usual confidence. He knew full well that Lobert was a dangerous batter, especially in a pinch. He put everything he had on the ball in an effort to outguess the batter, and finally succeeded in getting the count where it stood two balls and two strikes. Then Lobert singled to center, scoring both runners. That hit would have beaten the Cubs out of the pennant had New York been able to take one of their two games with Philadelphia, which they failed to do.

Ordinarily nothing makes the ball-player so happy and light-hearted as a base hit. But that drive had no such an effect on Lobert. The position he found himself in would be a trying one under any circumstances, and it was unusually trying in view of the friendship that existed between him and Overall. Instead of being delighted he was broken-hearted over winning the game. He wanted the Cubs to win because Overall was his "pal." He and Overall walked to the dressing-room like a couple of mourners at a funeral, for it looked at that time as if the loss of that game meant the loss of the pennant.

"I'm awfully sorry, old boy," said



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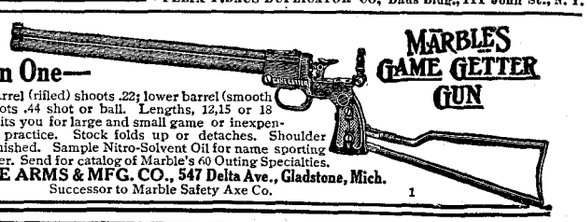

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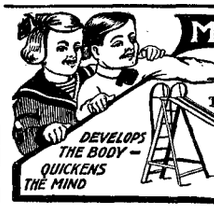

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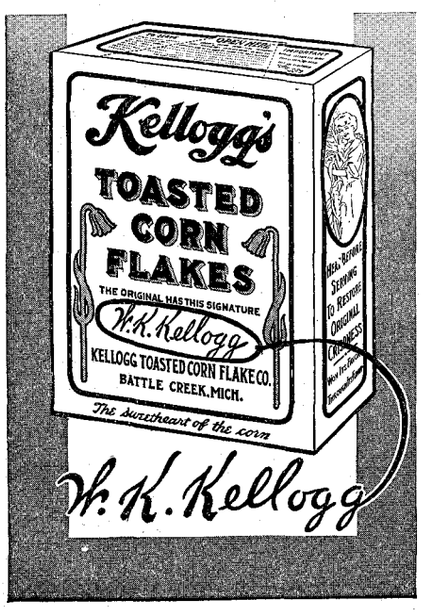

Lobert, as he slapped Overall on the back. "I would have given my year's salary if I could have honestly helped that hit."

"Forget it, Hans," replied Overall. "You're playing for Cincinnati, not Chicago, and it is all a part of the game. We will win out anyway." And no one on the Chicago team was half as happy as Lobert was over the victory of the Cubs in the final game. Also that hit by Lobert was a grand tribute to the honesty of the game.

Baseball history is full of deeds like those of Moriarity, Killifer, Lelivelt, Egan, McAleer, and Lobert. Perhaps in the career of every player there have been at least a dozen times in important contests when he has done exactly the opposite of what he would have liked to do. And each one of these men has acted properly, because he has acted honestly.

Just as long as the game is played, however, there will be any number of pessimistic individuals who will be able to pick flaws in what happens in the baseball world. Murder will out, and if anything is ever done in baseball the player with a grievance will be only too glad to tell the world. No such taint has ever been put on the grand old game, and as long as it is conducted on the present high scale its popularity will increase. The fact that the fans of the United States paid a half million dollars to see the 1912 World's Series best tells the story of how they regard the pastime of all pastimes.

A NEWSPAPER SAMARITAN

JUDD MORTIMER LEWIS, poet and jokesmith of the Houston *Post*, is, according to numerous authorities, one of the Texas city's most useful and popular citizens, and much of his popularity is due largely to his love of children. "Uncle Judd," as some of his fellow paragraphers frequently call him, makes a specialty of finding good homes for motherless babies, using space in his column in *The Post* whenever he wants to reach would-be adopters of children. One of his characteristic appeals was printed a few days ago under the caption, "'Nother Baby Girl":

Eyes o' blue, and touseled hair! Just think of it! You know we found a home for that other baby girl almost before the ink on the announcement was dry. A splendid home. Then I had so many inquiries from people who wanted it that I grieved because I didn't have about a bushel of babies to give away. But now I have another. A peach. Eight days old this morning. Weighed eleven pounds at birth. If some of you good people who telephoned me about the other baby girl, and whose name and address I neglected to make a note of, will call me up at *The Post* Editorial Department, or at my home (Hadley 941), I'll tell you all about it. I will tell you where you can see it, or I will take you to see it. The first good people that come after it can have immediate possession. You will be expected to legally adopt it.

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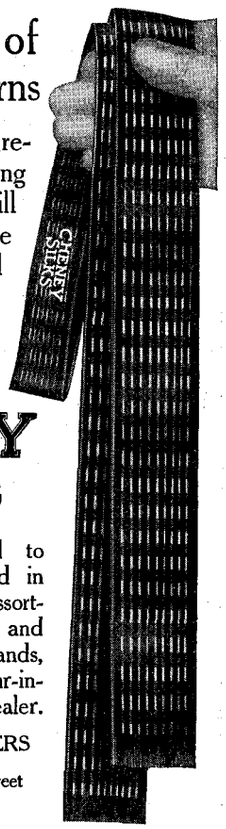

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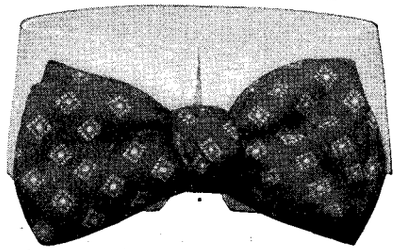

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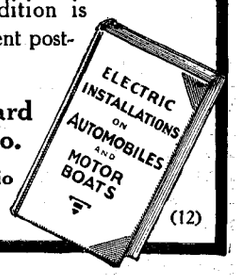

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JACK LONDON, FARMER

IN the comparatively few years since he began to sell newspapers in the streets of Oakland, Jack London has had more than enough occupations to justify his acquaintances in calling him Jack-of-All-Trades. In the days before his writings began to bring royalties in large checks he was an oyster pirate, a tramp, a sailor, a prospector for gold in the Klondike region, a wielder of mangles, wringers, and flatirons in a laundry, and a soap-box orator for Socialism, and now we hear from him as an authority on farming. The other day he talked about his agricultural experiences to a Los Angeles reporter, and the San Francisco *Post*, which quotes a portion of the interview, but does not say what paper printed it originally, thinks his story is "a contribution to current agricultural literature worth while," and suggests that Mr. London should be pressed into service as a lecturer before the Granges. *The Post*, which comes about as near to being a disciple of Karl Marx and a supporter of Eugene V. Debs as John D. Rockefeller, ventures the opinion that the novelist "can tell more about farming in an hour that would be worth hearing than he could about Socialism in a month." Here is what Mr. London has to say:

When I bought 150 acres near Glen Ellen nine years ago I knew nothing of farming. I bought the place mostly for its beauty, as a place to live and write.

About forty acres of the ranch was cleared and I tried to raise hay for my horses, but soon I found I could scarcely get the seed back. The soil had been worn out; it had been farmed for years by old-fashioned methods of taking everything off and putting nothing back.

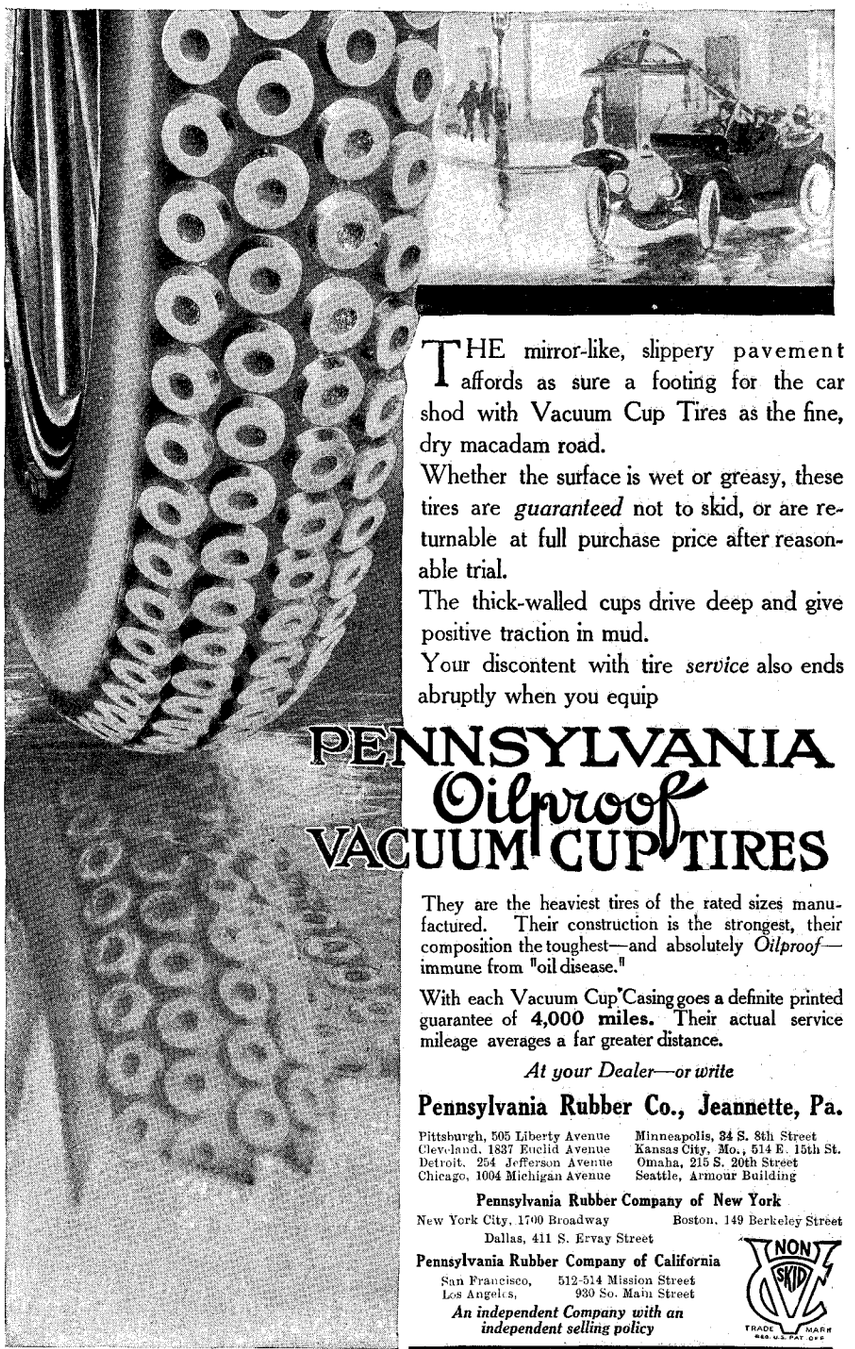
The region was a back-water district. The ranchers were poor and hopeless; no one could make any money ranching there, they all told me. They had worked the land out and their only hope was to move on somewhere else and start in to work new land out and destroy its value.

I began to study the problem, wondering why the fertility of this land had been destroyed in forty or fifty years while land in China has been tilled for thousands of years, and is still fertile.

My neighbors were typified by the man who said: "You can't teach me anything about farming; I've worked three farms out." Which is as wise as the remark of the woman who said she knew all about bringing up children, for she had had five to die.

I adopted the policy of taking nothing off the ranch. I raised stuff and fed it to the stock. I got the first manure-spreader ever seen up there, and so put the fertilizer back on the land before its strength was leached out. I began to get registered stock, and now I sell a blooded sow at nine months for $40, and an old-fashioned rancher comes along and wonders why he has to feed a scrub cow for two years and sell her for less than $40.

An old-fashioned farmer has thirty milk cows and works eighteen hours a day taking care of them and milking them and can



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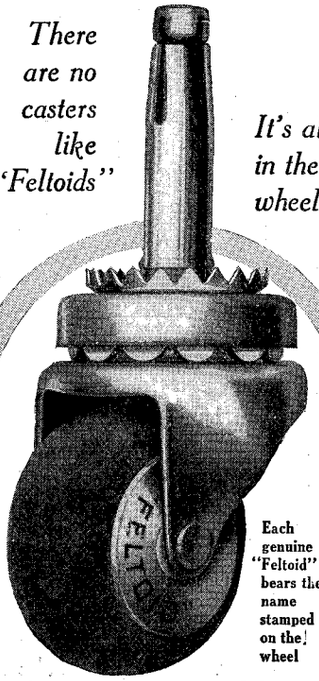
It's all in the wheel



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"Feltoids" are the modern floor savers and rug protectors. Iron, leather, wood and fiber-wheel casters cut and gouge. The damage they do is computed not only in dollars lost, but in floor-attractiveness lost as well.

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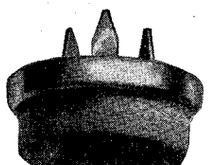

make no money. An up-to-date man comes along, buys the place, pays $10 for a Babcock tester and buys milk scales. Right away he gets rid of ten of the cows as non-productive, and he makes more at two-thirds of the work. Later he weeds out five more and still gets larger returns for the feed he gives them, with half the work. The experts of the University of Nebraska estimate that there are 200,000 cows in Nebraska that are a dead loss to the State; that the wealth of the State would be increased if they were shot.

Here is the desperate situation in this country which makes correct farming certain of good returns. In ten years the mouths to feed in the United States have increased by 16,000,000. In that ten years the number of hogs, sheep, dairy cows, and beef cattle have actually decreased, on account of the breaking up of large ranches into small farms, and that breaking up has increased the demand for and the number of horses and mules. That is the fundamental cause of the increase in the cost of living. The situation is so desperate that in the Middle West the feeders, the men who raise corn and buy cattle to fatten, can no longer get the cattle; they cannot compete with the butchers, who need the young, partially fattened cattle so badly that they outbid the feeders.

The rancher who gets good stock and who conserves and builds up his soil is assured of success.

NOTABLE VEGETARIANS

THO it is altogether likely the meat packing-houses will be running six days a week and with full crews when all of us have long since finished our negotiations with St. Peter, vegetarianism is gaining many recruits, and what speaks well for it is the fact that many great brain-workers of national or international prominence not only get along well without meat, but make it a part of their business to urge others to adhere to a vegetable diet. The New York *Sun* says the popularity of vegetarianism is rapidly increasing the world over, particularly in England and in the United States, tho England has been known for many centuries as a land of meat-eaters. Health, religion, desire of beauty, taste, and artistic feelings are among the various excuses. *The Sun* mentions some of the most notable vegetarians and tells their reasons:

Perhaps the most famous vegetarian in the world to-day is George Bernard Shaw. He has sounded his trumpet many times to draw attention to the subject. His reason for being a vegetarian is that meat is distasteful to him, that it is repulsive to him to think of eating the carcasses of slaughtered animals, that meat eating is unclean, unartistic, and revolting. He also feels repulsion against all alcoholic drinks and tobacco; why should he fill his system with such unnecessary rubbish, he asks, and dull and befog his brain with them, when he is so much better without them?

Mr. Shaw is tall, robust, and healthy,

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Supplied by high-class Stationers, &c., everywhere.—Illustrated list from
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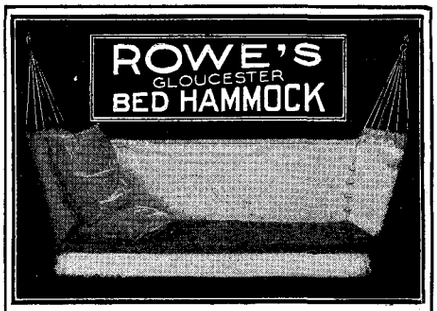

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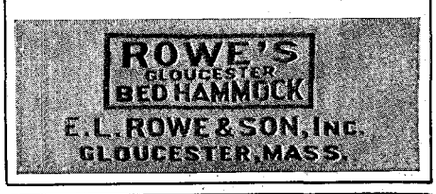

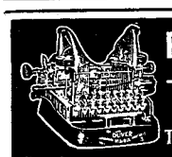

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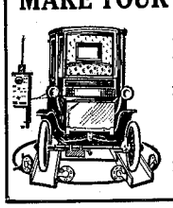

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with a ruddy color, clear eyes, and an elastic gait. His diet consists of fruits, nuts, vegetables, and cereals. He often makes what he regards as a hearty meal on four bananas, and when he is travelling he does not have the trouble that most people do, for he can carry in his grip a supply of nuts, and with the fruit and vegetables and grains that he can buy he can manage beautifully. He said at a meeting of vegetarians:

"There are two sorts of mankind, those of higher and those of lower character. The lower craves meat. I do not like meat and never did."

And again he said:

"Daniel was a vegetarian, and after a time he became very handsome. That struck me at the time. I am not sure that it did not have something to do with my views."

Miss Marie Corelli is another English vegetarian of literary fame. She is a vegetarian because of her aversion to killing; the thought of taking life to satisfy the appetite is shocking to her. One has only to see Miss Corelli to realize that meat is not at all necessary to an appearance of roundness and perfect health, for Miss Corelli is as plump and rosy as a child.

The Countess of Warwick adopted vegetarianism about a year ago and people have surmised a good many motives for the action of the beautiful noblewoman. Some say she made the change for the sake of her beauty and figure, others because of religious scruples, and again others because she finds that her wits are clearer on a vegetarian diet. It is to be supposed that the first reason has had a good deal to do with it, and that Lady Warwick viewed with dismay the rapidly increasing flesh that was destroying all her beauty. Since she adopted vegetarianism she has lost many pounds and has regained her former slenderness and loveliness. She has made a careful study of a perfectly balanced diet, and is thus enabled to nourish her body without becoming over stout or over lean. She is fast making other converts to vegetarianism, for to be overweight is almost a disgrace at the Court of St. James's.

There are three famous French actresses who have, within the last ten years, become strict vegetarians, and one and the same motive prompted each—the preservation of beauty and slenderness. The actresses are Rejane, Sarah Bernhardt, and Cleo de Merode.

One can not imagine Sarah Bernhardt getting actually fat, and yet the famous actress was gaining weight and losing the lines of her figure, notably about the neck and waist. As in everything else in life, she made a careful study of the matter and conferred with authorities on the subject. The result was that she gave up all flesh food and became strictly a vegetarian. She has demonstrated that a vegetarian diet makes one younger and more elastic and gives a clear brain and steady nerve. She has lost her heaviness, and her figure has greatly improved so that she is enabled at nearly 70 and as a great-grandmother to act the rôle of *Joan of Arc* in tights and to reveal an agile, graceful figure.

Mme. Bernhardt does not even eat eggs, as they are a form of flesh food, and she takes no chances. She sticks to a simple tho widely varied diet of

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The author is buoyantly optimistic throughout, and helpful to courageous and wholesome living. It is a good book for those who feel the need of fuller instruction on the subject of the higher development of mankind.

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It should be found at the wayside inn, and all hotels, cafes, clubs, on dining cars and steamships.

Do more than ask for "Grape Juice" —say "Welch's" and GET IT!

TRY THE "WELCH BALL."
Use an eight or ten ounce glass, fill half full of Welch's, add a lump or two of ice and charged water.

Keep a case of Welch's at home. If unable to obtain Welch's of your dealer we will send a trial dozen pints for $3, express prepaid east of Omaha. Sample 4-oz. bottle, mailed, 10c.

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A delicious creamy candy with a flavor all its own.

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dried and fresh fruits, nuts, cereals, and vegetables. Her only beverage is cool spring water.

Rejane became a vegetarian to stay the appalling increase of her weight. She was becoming so stout as to be quite unfitted to take the parts in which she had been so successful the world over. It was a good deal of a wrench to her will power, this renouncing meat, for she is fond of good living, and especially of fine dinners of many courses, but her art is her life, and so she schooled herself to give up a meat diet and to adopt vegetarianism. Now she finds it easy to go without flesh food. She has found that she can keep herself youthful and slender in appearance and her figure is strikingly beautiful with no hint of the heaviness that once threatened it.

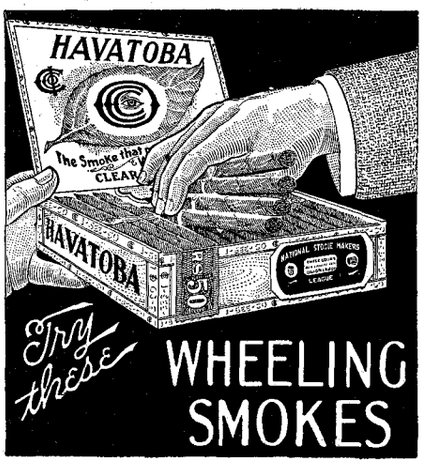
Cleo de Merode is perhaps the most famous dancer that the Paris Opera ever had. Her figure was superb in its perfect roundness and the long, beautiful throat and fine, small head of the dancer were copied many times by artists. Then of a sudden she began to show an increase of flesh. She did not dance as lightly nor look as young and fairylike. Her pictures no longer brought a ready sale on the boulevards; artists no longer beseeched her to pose for them. She was, in fact, losing her vogue. Then of a sudden she disappeared.

She dropt out of the public view as completely as if she had died and no one saw her for a year. Then she as suddenly returned, years younger in appearance, slender and graceful as a fawn and radiant with a new kind of freshness. She created a veritable sensation last October in Paris, and everybody of course wanted to know her secret. It was simply that she had adopted vegetarianism and had dieted for a year without a mouthful of flesh food of any kind. Her appearance told the rest of the story. She looks exactly as she did twelve years ago, when she first became famous as a beauty and a dancer.

Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, became a vegetarian when he found that he could do much better work on a fleshless diet. His imagination worked more clearly and the general tone of his productions was higher. Much the same motive prompted Madame Maeterlinck (Georgette Leblanc) to renounce the flesh diet. We read on:

Religious feelings solely have prompted three other famous women of Europe to give up the flesh of animals as food. They are Princess George of Greece, who was Marie Bonaparte of Paris; the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, and Mme. Dieulafoy, the famous archeologist, who has dressed like a man for many years and is a familiar figure in Paris with her husband, who is also an archeologist of note. It is said that the two patronize the same tailor and have their clothes made exactly alike. Mme. Dieulafoy is permitted by the French Government to wear masculine attire.

All three women have been converted to so-called Orientalism, that is to say, they have come under the influence of the old religions and philosophies of the East, which forbid the eating of meat, as it entails the taking of life for the purpose.



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Smoke as many as are necessary to determine whether they're what we claim and what you want.

If they fall short in any particular, return the remainder at our expense and we'll refund your money promptly.

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All the above are high grade, long filler, hand-made smokes, made from select tobacco, without moulds, paste or binders of any kind. Spraying and licking tobacco with the tongue, so common in other factories, are absolutely prohibited in our factory.

If you prefer to order samples instead of a whole box, send us 20 cents. We'll mail you five samples, a 6 in. leatherette pocket stogie pouch and a booklet on Wheeling Stogies. As we pay insurance on each package, we guarantee delivery.

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Olive Oil Will Increase Your Appetite
IS ALSO VERY NOURISHING

Pure unadulterated olive oil, your physician will tell you, will increase your appetite and is most nutritious. In addition to this, it is particularly valuable for stimulating the secretion of the bowels and in cases of chronic constipation. The particular advantage of using olive oil as a food or medicine is that its action tends toward upbuilding the system generally, and cannot create harmful results like so many tonics and stimulants.

It is probably not generally known that the maximum amount of nutritive value is contained in the oil which is extracted from the olive fruit grown in Southern Italy, known as Lucca Cream Olive Oil, from which locality the choicest olives are produced. The oil extracted from these olives has a rich yellow color and is heavier than the French Oil with the greenish tint. It materially differs from the American oils, much of which are mixed and adulterated, in that the American trees have all been transplanted from abroad.

There is one old Italian firm whose sole business for the past 100 years has been to market an ideally pure oil. Their virgin oil is pressed from carefully selected ripe olive fruit, gathered in their immediate vicinity, Lucca, South Italy. Because of the extreme richness of this oil, it has been found desirable to put it up in grape capsule form for the United States trade so that the absolute purity and superior quality might be maintained and the oil grape taken easily and tastelessly.

The Grape Capsule Company 108 Fulton Street, New York, sell these Olive Oil Grapes in America, packed in boxes of 24 for 25c or 100 for $1.00. For trial purposes, they offer to send a liberal sample and literature for 10c to cover the cost of postage. These Grape Capsules are known as

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Princess George of Greece is an ardent student of Vedanta, having become a convert to the simple, ancient faith, which has been called the oldest religion in the world and one of the purest. She eats no flesh food at all, not even eggs. She is a very beautiful and highly cultured woman.

The Grand Duchess Serge became an Orientalist at the time of her husband's assassination several years ago, and she now lives a life of retirement in a Russian convent, having given up her life to working for the poor. She eats no flesh of any kind, and lives chiefly on rice, wheat, and dried fruits. She is an exquisitely beautiful woman with a face of great purity.

Mme. Dieulafoy was converted to Orientalism during her residence in India while at work excavating ancient ruins.

In America there are many famous vegetarians. Indeed vegetarianism has of late spread among intellectual Americans to a surprizing degree, owing chiefly to the advice given by certain scientific men, including Dr. Chittenden, of Yale, and Horace Fletcher.

Dr. Chittenden asserts that the flesh of dead animals is not fit to enter the human stomach, that as soon as the spark of life goes out of an animal's body putrefaction begins, and one thus takes into the body matter in a greater or less degree of decay. So great a foothold has vegetarianism obtained that Congressman Longworth said recently that the increased price of leather was largely due to its spread.

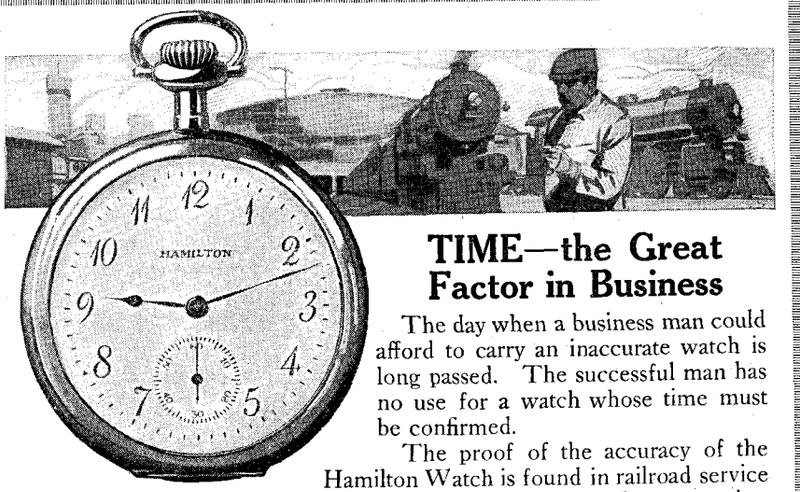
Among the well-known people of the United States who are vegetarians are Prof. Herschel Parker, of Columbia University, who is again to attempt the ascent of Mount McKinley this summer; Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Florence Morse Kingsley, Grace MacGowan Cooke, Upton Sinclair, Horace Fletcher, Edwin Markham, and Mrs. Robert A. Van Wyck, wife of the former Mayor of New York.

Wu Ting-fang was converted while Chinese Minister at Washington, and he has made so deep and careful a study of a perfectly balanced diet that he declares that it will enable him to live to be at least 150 years of age, and perhaps 200. He says also that it has cured him of many ills.

Of the American vegetarians named, Prof. Parker, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and Mrs. Robert A. Van Wyck became such through religious feelings. They are all Orientalists and Vedantists.

Senator La Follette is an example of a vegetarian politician. He is a rigid follower of a fleshless diet and was converted to it for health's sake. He finds he can do twice the work on a fleshless diet that he did before, and his head is vastly clearer. He has never craved meat since he gave it up several years ago.

Senator La Follette nearly ruined his stomach in his strenuous university days, when he was trying to support his mother and brothers and sisters and at the same time pay his own way through school. His later work in politics also caused him to neglect his body, and the result is that he must take the greatest care of his stomach. He has discovered that by following the vegetarian diet he can do the work he has set out to do. He also discovered that the eating of meat militated against his health, and he therefore is a loyal vegetarian, not because he is a faddist, but because he finds the vegetarian diet the most satisfactory for him.



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It illustrates and describes the various Hamilton models and is a book well worth reading if you are thinking of buying a fine watch.

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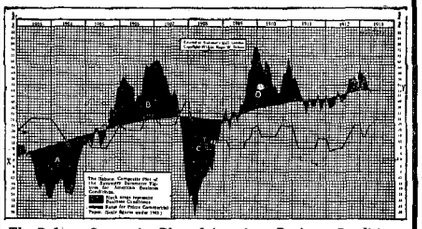
What's The Outlook For Business?



The Babson Composite Plot of American Business Conditions

Every manufacturer wants to know "What's the Outlook for Business." One man foresees "a real old fashioned boom," another man "a mere bubble." Which is right? You've got to make up your mind one way or the other and plan your business accordingly. Surely you need the actual facts which fundamental conditions clearly indicate. For:—

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Also ask us to send you information concerning **"The Present Outlook."**

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You can do the work in one-fourth to one-fifth the time, and get cleaner, evener results, if you use either of the

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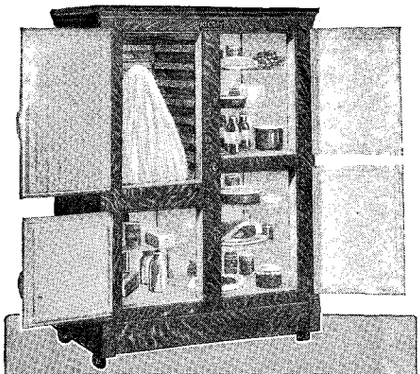

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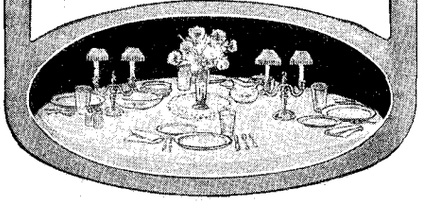

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All that Happened.—"'Lo, Jim! Fishin'?"

"Naw; drownin' worms."—*Harper's Weekly.*

After that the Dark.—"Then you weren't always a black sheep?"

"No, mum, I started my career as a Wall Street lamb."—*Washington Herald.*

Subtle Blarney.—WAITRESS—"That fellow there wants some hot water to weaken his coffee!"

RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR—"Flatterer!"—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Good Fellow.—FATHER (visiting at College)—"My son, these are better cigars than I can afford."

SON—"That's all right, father; take all you want; this is on me."—*Yale Record.*

Genuine Pity.—"Mr. and Mrs. Whiffer never have any arguments."

"How does that happen?"

"Mr. Whiffer won't argue."

"The poor woman!"—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Gross Carelessness.—"Bill's going to sue the company for damages."

"Why, what did they do to him?"

"They blew the quittin' whistle when 'e was carryin' a 'eavy piece of iron, and 'e dropt it on 'is foot."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

A Recruit.—"A bad mess," declared the junior partner. "Lot of urgent mail to be answered and the typewriter has just left."

"The office boy is always fooling around that machine," suggested the senior partner "Put him in now and let's see what he can do as a pinch-hitter."—*Pittsburg Post.*

A Flaming Finish.—"My grandfather," said the old-timer, "used to put all his money in his stocking."

"Wa-al, things hain't changed much," said his old friend. "My grandson, who's takin' a course in modern deportment at one o' them Eastern colleges, puts most all his money into socks."—*Judge.*

Non Compos Mentis.—A commission in lunacy had called a woman to the witness-stand.

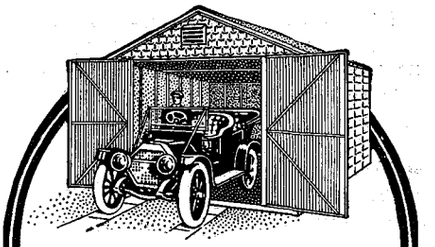
"And now," said the commission's counsel to her, "what is your ground for claiming that the accused is insane?"

The woman gulped, wiped her eyes, and answered:

"Well, gentlemen, he took me to the theater twice in one week. Each time we went in a taxicab, we had supper each time after the performance; and each time he bought me chocolates and flowers. He didn't go out to see a man between the acts, either."

"But, madam," said a commissioner, "surely these actions do not prove insanity on the accused's part."

"But you forget, sir," said the lady, with a sad smile, "you forget that the accused is my husband."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*



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Easy Method.—"I'm tired of life."

"That being the case, go out to California and shout 'Banzai!'"—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Personal.—Poser for a butcher who gives short weight: If sixteen ounces go to a pound, where do you expect to go to?—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Main Thing.—CUB REPORTER—"I guess I'll have all my work copyrighted."

CITY EDITOR—"Never mind that. Just have the copy right."—*Judge.*

The Grand Old Name.—"So you've bought a new painting for your hall? Is it by some artist with a well-known name?"

"Yes; his name is Smith."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Jewel Revealed.—"Your husband is willing to allow you the custody of the automobile, the poodle, and the rubber plant, with liberal alimony, while he takes the children and the graphophone."

"Stop the divorce," sobbed the wife. "I'll never get another husband like that."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Hearty Welcome.—The little boy was waiting at the gate when the preacher rode up.

"Are you Brother Jones?" the little boy asked.

"Yes, my little man. Are you glad to see me?"

"You bet I am! Mama'll cut the cake now."—*Judge.*

Envy.—"It is vulgar to dress so as to attract attention on the street."

"Isn't it!"

"I saw Miss Knobby going down the street yesterday in a gown which caused every man she passed to turn and look at her."

"Sure enough! I wonder who is her dressmaker."

"I asked her, but she wouldn't tell me."—*Houston Post.*

Knew It Well.—A man who had been troubled with bronchitis for a long time called on a rather noted doctor. After a few questions the doctor told him he had a very common ailment that would readily yield to treatment.

"You're so sure you can cure my bronchitis," said the man, "you must have had great experience with it."

"Why, my dear sir," confided the doctor, "I've had it myself for over twenty years!"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Reassuring.—A woman hired a taxicab. The door of the cab was hardly closed before the engine started with a jerk, and the cab began to race madly along, narrowly missing lamp-posts, tramcars, policemen, etc. Becoming frightened, the woman rapped on the window of the cab and said:

"Please be careful. This is the first time I ever rode in a taxi."

The chauffeur reassured the passenger as follows:

"That's all right, ma'am. This is the first time I ever drove one!"—*St. Louis Mirror.*

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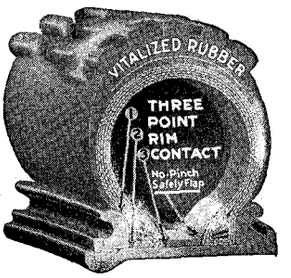

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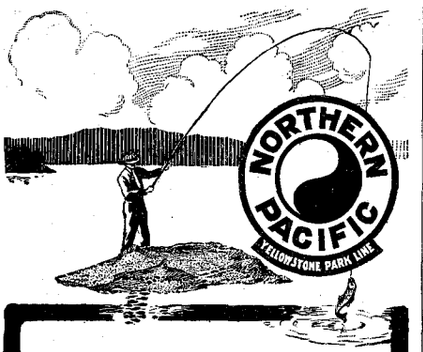

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 8.—Frangeois, the aviator, makes a 75-minute flight with six passengers at Chartres, France, establishing a record.

General Ismael Montes is elected President of Bolivia.

Mexican rebels blow up a Federal troop train near the Sonora-Coahuila State line, most of the 200 soldiers aboard being killed.

May 9.—Following the failure of the United States to recognize the Mexican Government, Provisional President Huerta declares Ambassador Wilson has no diplomatic standing.

A new Montenegrin Cabinet, under the premiership of General Vukotitch, is formed.

The populace of Peking give a fête to show their gratitude for the recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States.

Bankers representing the five Powers are formally notified of the acceptance of the $125,000,000 loan by the Chinese Government.

May 11.—Dispatches via Nogales, Arizona, say 25 Mexican federal officers are executed near Guayamas by order of the Constitutionalist commanders.

May 12.—England sends a warship to Guatemala to enforce the settlement of claims of British subjects against the Guatemalan Government.

May 14.—Sir Gerard Lowther, British Ambassador to Turkey, resigns because of ill health.

A Peking dispatch says China and Russia have signed a secret agreement whereby China concedes complete autonomy to Outer Mongolia, an area of 500,000 square miles.

The French Chamber of Deputies votes down a sweeping anti-gambling bill.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 8.—The House passes the Underwood Tariff Bill, 281 to 139, with five Democrats and fourteen Progressives voting nay.

Ex-United States Senator F. O. Briggs, of New Jersey, dies.

May 9.—The United States Public Health Service reports on Dr. F. F. Friedmann's tuberculosis vaccine, without endorsement.

Secretary of State Bryan and Japanese Ambassador Chinda confer on the California Antialien Land Bill.

May 10.—Representative Olin Young, of the 12th Michigan district, announces that he will resign in favor of William J. McDonald, a Progressive, 458 of whose votes were thrown out last fall because of a technicality.

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drink habit will not be accepted as fourth-class postmasters.

May 11.—Secretary of State Bryan telegraphs to Governor Johnson, of California, Japan's protest against the signing of the Antialien Land Bill.

Democratic leaders in Congress begin work on a currency bill.

The Department of Agriculture predicts that the wheat, rye, and hay crops will be better than those of last year.

May 12.—The Customs Court decides that wood pulp and paper from Norway, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Germany should be admitted free of duty.

May 13.—Charles P. Neill resigns as Commissioner of Labor Statistics to accept a position with a private enterprise.

May 14.—Governor Johnson, of California, notifies the Department of State that he will sign the Antialien Land Bill.

GENERAL

May 8.—The California Legislature passes a minimum-wage law and votes down a bill forbidding the sale of intoxicants on Sundays and holidays.

May 9.—Governor Cox, of Ohio, signs legislative acts providing for mothers' pensions, removal of public officials upon complaint and hearing, and an eight-hour day on public works.

The street railway employees in Cincinnati strike.

Officers of the West Virginia militia arrest W. H. Thompson, editor, and three other men connected with *The Socialist and Labor Star*, of Huntington, and raid the newspaper plant because Thompson criticized Governor Hatfield's official action in connection with the coal strike in the Kanawha district.

May 10.—A young woman repudiates an affidavit signed by her in which Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara, chairman of the legislative committee investigating vice in Illinois, was accused of immoral conduct. She says the affidavit was inspired by a Springfield liquor dealer who wanted to use it as a club to halt O'Hara and avert prosecution.

Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, signs a bill forbidding the sale or gift of cigarettes to persons under 21.

May 11.—Leading Republicans confer in Chicago and propose a national convention to bring about an alliance of the Republican party with the Progressives.

May 13.—The Cincinnati street railway strikers reject Mayor Hunt's plan for arbitration and demand recognition of the union.

The jury reform bill backed by President is voted down by a majority of one in the New Jersey Senate.

May 14.—Patrick Quinlan, I. W. W. leader, is convicted at Paterson, N. J., of inciting violence. He announces that he will appeal to the higher courts.

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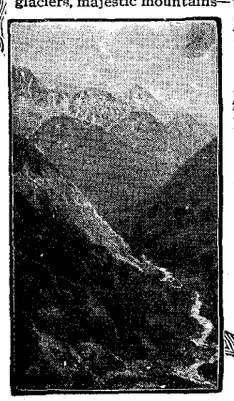

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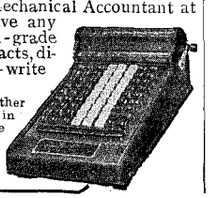

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. S.," York, Neb.—"How should the word 'to' be spelled in the following sentence so as to include all meanings and forms of the word 'to'? 'There are three kinds of (to, too, or two)'s in the English language.' Is the sentence grammatically and logically correct?"

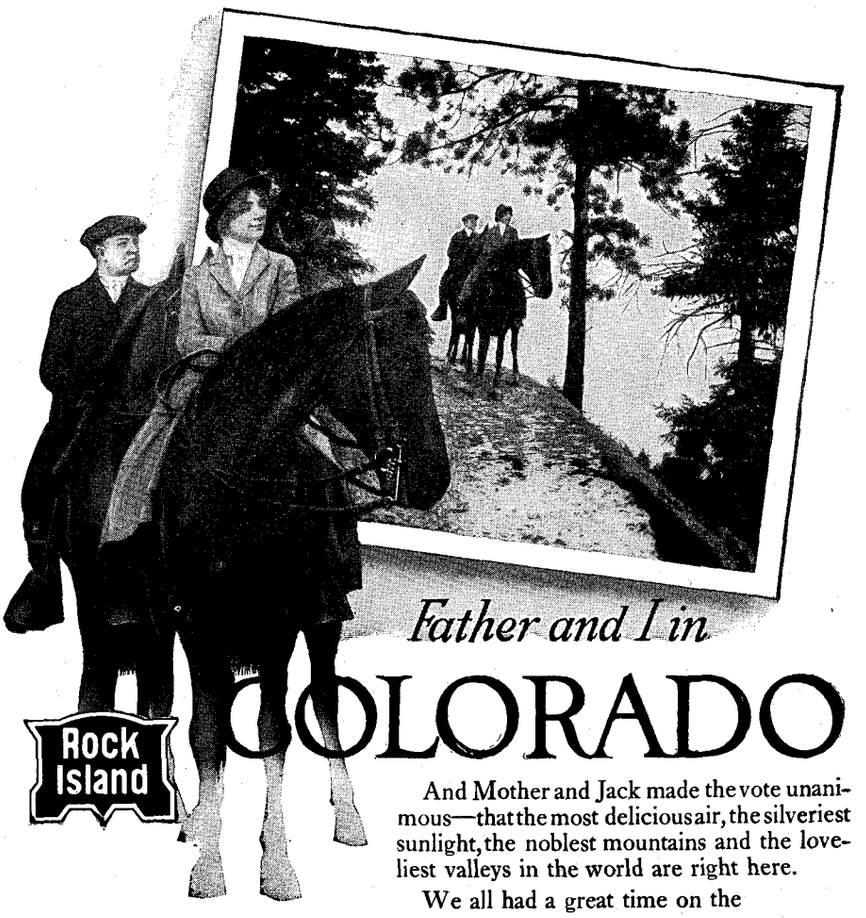
In the sentence as cited there is no way to *spell* the word. There are not "three different kinds of" the *written* or *printed* word but rather three absolutely different words. There are, one may say, "three kinds" of the *spoken* word. The *written* words are as different in written form as in meaning; the pronounced words are identical in pronunciation. Consequently, a sentence like that you cite could be said only of the *spoken* word. But how are you to *spell* a spoken word in English when English spelling does not represent the sounds in the word? English spelling does not represent the words we pronounce to-day, but the words English people pronounced five hundred years or more ago. All you can now say is that "there are three words in English pronounced like the preposition *to*, namely, the preposition *to*, the adverb *too*, and the numeral *two*." But there are not three *to's*, nor three *too's*, nor three *two's*.

"A. A.," Houston, Tex.—"How is the name of the celebrated picture *Mona Lisa* pronounced; also *Corot*, the artist's name?"

Mona Lisa is pronounced mo'na lee'za (*o* as in note, *ee* as in *see*, the *a's* as in *father*, but shortened and lightened, and the accent on the first syllables, as indicated). *Corot* is pronounced Ko-ro' (both *o's* as in note, but the first shorter than the second; the accent on the final syllable.

"L. S. H.," Waynesboro, Pa.—"Kindly explain the origin and meaning of the word 'mass' as used in the word 'Christmas.'"

The English word *mass* is in Old English *mæsse*. The Old English word meant (1) the celebration of the Eucharist, and (2) a church festival—the latter meaning being an extension of its application. Hence *Christmas* was the church festival celebrating the birthday of Christ, as *Michaelmas* was the festival held on St. Michael's day; and so for other words of this class.



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Henry Reuterdahl, famous naval artist and expert on naval construction, says:

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H. Reuterdahl

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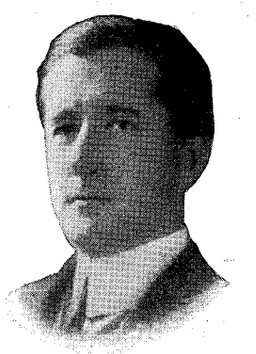
"In my recent campaign for Congress, I had occasion to speak many times nightly. I found that Tuxedo tobacco and a good pipe have a very soothing effect on the vocal chords after a hard speaking tour."

William F. Murray



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GEORGE E. PHILIPPS

George E. Philipps, Mayor of Covington, Kentucky, says:

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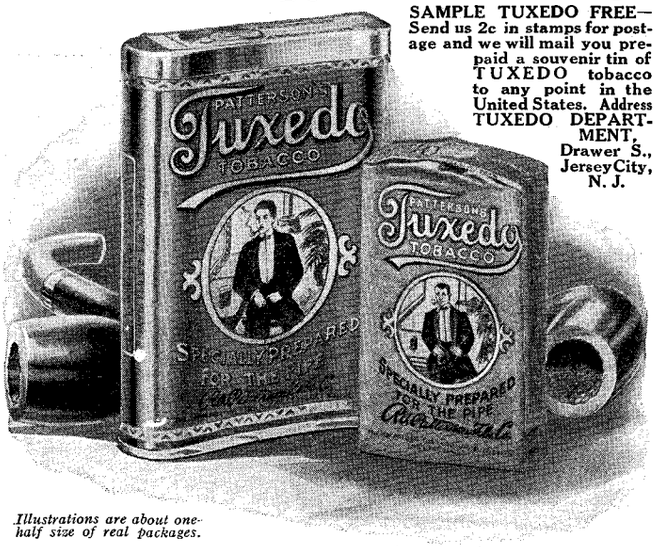

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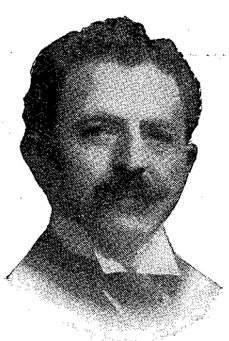

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Charles K. Harris, well-known composer, author of "After the Ball" and other famous songs, says:

"I find a lot of inspiration in Tuxedo. It has a pleasant fragrance and nerve soothing qualities that are undeniable."

Chas. K. Harris

ROY NORTON

Roy Norton, well-known writer, author of "The Plunderer," etc., says:

"As a veteran expert in tobacco, I have come to the conclusion that Tuxedo beats them all."

Roy Norton

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